IBBONS BROTHERS. Publishers.

DETROIT, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1890 --- WITH HOUSEHOLD SUPPLEMENT

PRICE. \$1 PER YEAR

VOLUMB XXI.

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"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE!"

NUMBER 20

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# Agricultural.

SHEEP IN MICHIGAN.

In answer to a correspondent who asks if is true that the tariff has cut down the amber of sheep and amount of wool grown Michigan, we say most emphatically that has not. The census report of 1860 gives e number of sheep in the State at 1,266,.. mge of three and one-tenths pounds per head. The census of 1880 gives the number e-half pounds per head. The State census 1884 places the number of sheep at 2,889,-78 head, of which 2,724,789 head were average over 5.64 lbs. per head. The ited States census will be again taken year, and we predict a wool clip of over 000,000 lbs., and an average of six lbs. per ead. It must be remembered that from

1883 the wool-growers have had very little rotection from foreign competition, and that the situation was against any great increase in wool-growing. Now that these matters are being remedied we look for a steady increase in the number of head as well as average weight of neece, as from 1876 to 1883. As compared with 1860 the sheep of this State are growing double the amount of wool per head, and on a better mutton carcass. Michigan has double the number of sheep now she had under free trade in 1860, although she lost half a million head between 1884 and 1889 from un-

QUESTIONS ABOUT HOGS.

just tariff laws. Flocks have been increas-

ing very fast the past year.

othe Editor of the Michigan Farmer. am a gardener and wish to raise pigs. have four sows, of mixed breed, with ty young ones. Would it pay me to keep going till next spring by feeding with and offal from the garden, as I raise enty of toots? Or would it pay me to sell em now at one dollar spice. I mean to et rid of this poor stock, and raise Poland-hinas instead. Have now two good Poand-China sows. Would you think it ad-E. J.

First, let us say that feeding mongrel hogs of course will not pay as well as if they were well bred. Those 40 young ones, however, would pay better to keep than to sell at \$1 per head. You have a good deal of stuff which would otherwise go to waste without a few hogs. Better keep those young ones, reinforcing their feed with a little bran or middlings, or meal, then when the fall comes put them up and feed well for about six weeks. They will then be a good size for the market, and you will get a fair price without the cost of carrying through the winter, which of course, is the most expensive season to grow pork. You will then be rid of your poor hogs and offal, and they will undoubtedly have made you some money even with the cost of your feed at market price. Now you are in shape to improve the hogs you feed hereafter by keeping a few good sows every year from the litters of your Poland-Chinas, and breeding them to a good boar. Every farmer and gardener should have a few good hogs to take care of the refuse of the farm and turn it into money. It is the only way such stuff can be made of value, and the hogs prevent its going to waste and adding to the untidiness of the farm. The better the hogs are the more money they will make for their feeder, therefore it is poor economy to waste feed on mongrel scrubs when well bred hogs

A Weston, Lenawee County, man has 1,000

are so easily attainable.

CLOVER AND RYE.

Seeding in Fall and Spring.

At a regular meeting of the West Michigan Farmers' Ciub, Mr. S. S. Bailey read a short paper on seeding to clover and rye in spring and fall, which with the discussion upon it as reported by the farmers present.

we copy from the Grand Rapids Democrat: "The question has often been asked, what shall we do when we fail to get a good catch on seeding with timothy and clover in the spring. In the fall or late summer we often find many places in the field not well seeded, and often whole fields so thinly seeded that we are at a loss what to do. For the last two years I have been experimenting to find a way out of the difficulty, and have succeeded, so tar, beyond my ex-pectations. Early in the fall, when I find the seeding with timothy or clover, one or both, not what will warrant a good crop of hay the next year, I sow rye, about one bushel to the acre, and drag it in with a fine tooth harrow, and sow more timothy, if you wish. In the spring sow more clover seed where needed. The dragging will not hurt the clover, as the roots run deep and have a fast hold on the soil. Occasionally a few clover roots may be pulled out, but in the meantime a great meny weeds may be destroyed that would otherwise rob the clover of food. On the whole the clover will be much improved, and start into new growth, as it has literally been cultivated. The hard crust formed during the summer months has been broken and the land made fresh and new again. Where the clover is so thick that the rye would stand a poor chance to get a good start, less seed will be required. If deferred till spring, which should not be unless from oversight, oats or spring rye can be sown, but oats on light land will not give as satisfactory results as rye, as oats have not the power on a poor seed bed to catch up and get ahead in a spring drouth like rye. Rye is less in-fluenced by extremes of weather than al-most any other grain crop, and will, even under adverse circumstances, keep right on growing, as if bound to come out ahead at

the harvest, as it always does. "When it is desirable to keep the field in clover the same process can be repeated and the land re-seeded without the expense of plowing or waiting for an intervening crop. A heavier drag and a more thorough harrowing may be required. On light soils we plow too much. Better try to keep the soil covered as nature covers it, with a thick mulch of decaying vegetation, so that when and the wool clip as 3,929,113 lbs., an we must plow we have measurably a virgin soil as when the land was new. The rye starts to grow early in the spring and grows starts to grow early in the spring and grows so rapidly that it keeps ahead of the clover, and the stalks being strong sustain the clover and prevent its lodging and falling down, so you can cut and cure the crop to much better advantage. The clover crop is not materially diminished and the rye is so much gain and makes so much addition to best. It makes good hay. Instead of diminishing the clover crop I am of the opin-ion it increases it, as it keeps the clover when heavy from going to the ground and lodging, enabling it to continue growing instead of decaying as it has a tendency to do after lodging. The hav cures brighter and quicker as it is kept more loose by the rye

> straw. "Another benefit to be gained if the rye be sown early in the fall, is the projection the rye gives the clover in the winter and spring in preventing the heaving out of the lover. If the rye has been sown early and made a good growth this must often prove a decided benefit. If one defers sowing until spring, he should sow spring rye instead of winter rye, as the latter will prove a failure in almost every instance if in the spring; but you can sow winter rye very late in the fall and even into early winter and get good returns. So well satis-fied was I with the results of the trial made that last fall and early winter I sowed and dragged in rye on about sixty acres of clover and timothy, mostly clover, and I have promise of good returns the coming season. The winter being open I sowed four acres as late as December 12 and twelve acres February 18. Whether the latter sowing wil be a success or not, I cannot tell, but that sown Dec. 12 had sprouted and got well to

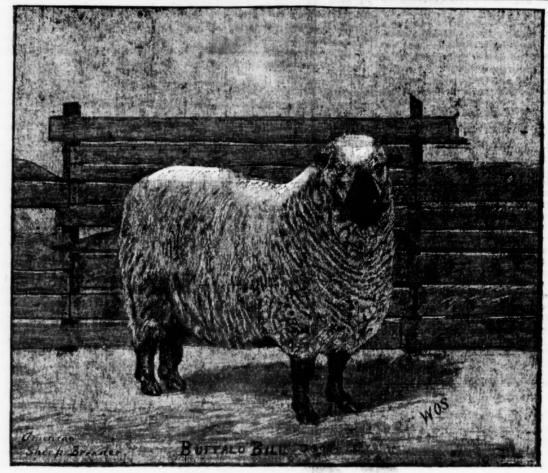
> growing before the first of March.
> "One of the objects of harrowing is pulverize the surface soil so that it will act as a light mulch. The common harrow is better for this purpose than the harrow with slanting teeth. as the latter packs the surface soil and does not as effectually destroy the weeds. Whether harrowing once or twice, more or less, depends on the condition of the soil as to moisture, compacture, etc.; farms are not all alike and each man must use his own judgment as to what is best for him. On light soils and saudy, gravely knolls there can be no question about the profitableness of the plan recommended. Once a good catch of clover on such soils, well maintained, and the land is redeemed and can thereafter be made profitable. Success with this plan, or with any other like plan, brings that which we all most desire—the growing of two blades of grass where only one grew before; and starts on the way to the enriching instead of im-

poverishing the soil." In the discussion Mr. W. W. Johnson said he was dragging his pastures. He was dragging them because it was wet, and the droppings were wet and easily scattered. He did not like to have rank grass grow around in rich spots. Unless feed is short stock will not eat rank grass. Hence no work a farmer can do that will profit him

more than dragging his pastures. S. S. Bailey-I have dragged my clover and sowed plaster and found a great gain from it. Whether it was the drag or the

plaster did the good I don't know. Mr. Rowe-In England we drag pastures with a light brush harrow and drag attached so the horses could trot with the harrow. This was, and probably is still, the general custom. It seems to me there is an unusual amount of work for this spring that has not been done this winter because of 25.91 lbs. or 1.85 lbs. per day, secured at a bad roads. There is more grain to draw cost of 5.87 lbs. of feed for one lb. of gain. to market than usual.

THE names of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Essex Farmers' Club, of Clinton Danielle, Union Home.



Imported Shropshire Ram, Buffalo Bill, Owned by J. Corbitt, Ionia, Mich.

BREEDS.

Bulletin No. 60, Experiment Station, Agricultural College.

The experiment was conducted as a dupli- time the pigs were being fed. cate of a similar test at the College in 1888, that it might give some evidence as to the animals which were making the greatest swine for pork production."

The breeds represented were the Duroc-

-two of each and all barrows. The Duroes were from a litter of thirteen, bred by Quincy McBride, of Burton. The live weights of the different lots before theared, producing 15,337,249 lbs. of wool, the hay crop, being cut before the grain is Berkshires were bred by J. W. Hibbard, of slaughtering. nnington, and the Polands by H. W

Riley, of Greenville, all of Michigan. All developed into fine specimens appar ently typical of the breed except the Polands, which grew "too leggy" and finally tender and foot sore, and stopped feeding well

some time before the close of the experiment The pigs were placed in comfortable pens | result. with adjoining yards and were fed regularly

July 16, 1889, and ending Jan. 31, 1890. Their food was composed of equal parts of corn and oats ground together and mixed with twice its weight of fine middlings; excepting during the periods from August 8 to 18, and from October 1 to 7, when they were fed on fine middlings alone. All the pigs fed better on the mixed feed. The grain was six hours, or from one feeding till the next,

danger of its freezing. The pigs were weighed every fourteen days during the experiment, and the gains or losses noted and compared with the food for the period.

slaughtering. Their greatest gain for any at the time of slaughter? 25 lbs. or 1.78 lbs. per pair per day, secured | to feed much longer. at a cost of 6.84 lbs. of feed for one lb. gain. The average gain was 36.25 lbs. per period

shires for one period was 46 lbs., or an average of 3.28 per pair each day, secured at a cost of 4.02 lbs. of feed for one lb. of gain. The smallest gain made at one period was lbs. or 57 lbs per day secured at a cost of 16.27 lbs. of feed for each lb. of gain.

The average gain was 29.16 lbs. per period or 2.11 lbs. per day, secured at a cost of 5.22 lbs. of feed for each lb. of gain.

Had they been killed four weeks earlier or Dec. 2, 1889, they would have made an average daily gain of 2.75 lbs. at a cost of 4.84 bg, of feed for each lb. of grain.

The greatest gain made by the two Poland-Chinas for any period was 59 lbs., an average of 3.71 lbs. per day at a cost of 3.55 lbs. of feed per lb. of gain. During the last period they lost two lbs, at a cost of 120 lbs. of food consumed. Though the pair gained weight the preceding period there is great probability that the entire gain, nine lbs., or even more that amount, was made by one animal. Their average gain per period was

Had the experiment teen terminated six weeks earlier, or Nov. 18, 1889, the Polands would have shown an average gain of 31.22 lbs. per period or 2.23 lbs. per day, secured they would have showed a daily gain of 2.17 We had no trouble in curing it. What we cut harvesting machinery.

FEEDING PIGS OF DIFFERENT lbs. at a cost of 5.15 lbs. of feed to one lb. of in the forenoon we run a tedder over the In reckoning the cost of feeding, fine

which was an average market price at the The meat of the different breeds was cookwhich was "undertaken at the request of ed and tested, and it was the unau mous a grain ration. Cut as soon as headed. some of the leading breeders with a hope opinions of those present that the meat of the

comparative value of some of our breeds of gains, was sweeter and tenderer than that from the others. Tabular statements are ther given of the

Jersey, the Berkshire, and the Poland China slaughtering test, the results of which are summarized below:

1. The great difference in the shrinkage in

2. That there are no less than three weights that might be made the basis on which the profits of feeding might be computed, viz.: (1) The live weight at the close of feeding; (2) The live weight after shrinking 24 hours; (3) The dressed weight, each giving an independent and different

Inasmuch as the experiment did not begin three times a day, the experiment beginning at birth, it has to do only with gains, not total weights, and while the shrunk and dressed weights are known, the shrunk and dressed gains are not known and could be only approximately computed however de-

sirable they may be. It is to be regretted that the only rate of gain that can be accurately computed is on a weight not marketable, viz., the unshrunk stirred into cold water and left to stand for live weight. Could the shrinkage be properly accounted much of the apparent dif ference in feeding ability would disappear

except on a few cold nights when there was 3. That the proportions of dressed weight to shrunk live weight do not greatly vary except in one case.

4. That it was the unanimous opinion of hose who ate of the meat that that from the It will be seen that the two Duroc-Jerseys pigs making the best gains at the time of gained in weight each period from the be- slaughtering was the most tender and juicy, ginning. Though as fleshy as any of the the sweetest and best. This was the pork specimens they were still making excellent of the Durce. Is it because of the breed, or gains and were feeding well at time of of the active condition of the animal body

one period was 59 lbs., or 4.21 lbs. per day | 5. The Polands were past their best and at a cost of 3.12 lbs. of feed for each lb. of the Berkshires improving but slowly, while gain. Their least gain for one period was the Durocs showed every sign of being able

6. Had the experiment terminated a month before, the consumption of food for or 2.59 lbs. per day, secured at a cost of 4.65 | each pound of gain would have been greatly lbs. of grain for each lb. gain in live weight. different and altogether more uniform as be-The greatest gain made by the two Berk- tween the breeds, viz., Durocs 4.57; Berkshires 4.84, and Polands 5.15.

I very much regret that the individuals had not been fed and weighed separately, but the experiment was continued as com menced with the results stated.

One of the most important questions sug gested 1 believe to be the one of the possible relation between the quality of meat and the condition of growth of the animal at the time of slaughter. If an animal should be slaughtered while still making good gains let us know it. Trusting future work may throw more light on this as upon other questions this is submitted without further omment.

The feeding of this experiment was don by Mr. Wm. Brown, the herdsman at that time, and I am greatly indebted to Mr. E. A. Burnett for assistance in the preparation of this portion of the bulletin from the data of the experiment. E. O. DAVENPORT.

German and Hungarian Millet Com-

GRASS LAKE, May 5th, 1890. We have sown Hungarian grass and common and German millet. Prefer the Ger-

same day, beginning at three in the afternoon, and again the next morning; in the middlings were figured at \$12.00 per ton and afternoon of that day cocked and drew the ground coin and oats at \$17.00 per ton, next. We have found it to be a very fine feed for horses and cattle, but would not recommend it for sheep. It should be fed sparingly at first and increased as you would Nothing equals it as a feed for young cattle. E. A. CROMAN.

LINCOLNS FOR NEW YORK,

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. How will the Lincolns do, both as pure bloods and used as crosses for raising lambs to sell? Also as a general purpose sheep?
This is not a sheep country so I ask you for F. M. VIALL.

In this issue we give a paper containing descriptions of the different breeds of sheep, the Lincolns among others. Our correspondent can read it, and then, having a knowledge of his surroundings, the quality of his oil and the lay of the land, decide for himself much safer than an outsider, without any knowledge of either, could possibly do. From a theoretical standpoint we should prefer a Down to a long wool cross on Merino ewes, and it would be a Southdown or Shropshire. The Lincolns are the largest of the mutton breeds, and must be cared for much as Shorthorn or Hereford cattle are-fed well and housed well, if the best results are to be obtained from them.

A NEW YORK FLOCK.

BATAVIA, N. Y., May 13, 1890

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. As you looked over my lock of American Merino sheep last winter, I drop you a line to let you know how they came out in the spring. Seeing a communication in the FARMER that the Martins (Peter and George F., of Rash), could pick fifty ewes, two years old and over, from their flocks that would average 106 lbs., March 10th I weighed all my ewes two years old and over. Average, 121 lbs., and 23 lbs. over. Yearlings, coming two, average 99 lbs. lacking three lbs, on the lot. My entire flock sheared an average of over 16 lbs. 6 oz. Favor, seven years old, weight of fleece 31 lbs. Six ewes sheared an average of 22 lbs., five of them bred and raised a lamb each. My lamb crop never was more promising.

Preparing for a Big Harvest.

AKRON, O., May 18, 1890.

An event which set all Northern Ohio n a glow of interest was the departure today of three mammoth special trains, loaded with Buckeye harvesting machines, two destined for the West and the third for far off Australia. The trains started from the gigantic works of Aultman, Miller & Co., amidst cheers, music and waving banners Each train consisted of thirty cars. Striking placards, Buckeye mirrors, bright banners and bunting decorated the cars. A special coach carrying beautiful souvenirs and printed matter for distribution along the route was attached to one of the trains and was occupied by Wm Leland, the traveling freight agent of the C. B. & Q. Railway, Lewis Miller, Jr., of the firm of Aultman, Miller & Co., a representative of the American Farm News and other members of the press. A number of special trains have recently been sent out by this and by other manufacturers, but this event has been the climax of all, and is far ahead of anything which has yet been attempted. The endorse ment of the Buckeye by the Farmers' Alliance in various sections of the United States barrels of apples on hand and has sold \$1,000 or of the lassex Farmers President, Norman worth. Want to get a move on that fruit President, Norman President, Norman President, Norman President, Norman President, Norman Institute to get a move on that fruit President, Norman President, Norman Institute to get a move on that fruit President, Norman Institute to get a move on that fruit President, Norman Institute the lassex Farmers President, Norman as a cost of 4.94 lbs. of feed for each lb. of gain. At four weeks previous or Dec. 2, bey would have showed a daily gain of 2.17

Denielle Union Home.

BUFFALO BILL (3396), 10282.

Above is a cut of the imported Shropshire ram Buffalo Bill (3396), 10282, now at the head of the flock of Mr. J. Corbitt, of Ionie, this State. He was lambed in March, 1886. bred by C. Coxen, and imported in 1888. His breeding is as follows: Sire, Tonman 2861, E. F. B., s., Grand Master 621, E. F. B.; g. d., Grand Chief 618, E. F. B.; g. d., by Co. Monument 423, E. F. B.; d., by The Patriot 1198, E. F. B.; g. g. s., Pride of Montford 989, E. F. B.; g. d., by May Duke 837, E. F.B. Dam, by Cockade 400, E. F. B.; g. s., Columbus 128, E. F. B.; g. d., Chivalry 387, E. F. B. Bred by C. Coxen. The artist has hardly done justice to this sheep. He is a large, vigorous animal, with well shaped carcass, and carrying a good average fleece of wool. He has been successful in the show ring, and his stock is noted for quick growth, attaining heavy weights at an early age. Mr. Corbitt values him highly, and he certainly has proved a most excellent stock animal for him.

HISTORY OF THE DIFFERENT BREEDS OF SHEEP.

Paper Prepared for the Institute of the Clinton County Stock-Breeders' Association, held at St. Johns, March 5th and 6th, 1890, by R. Gib-

In referring to the various breeds of sheep I shall confine myself to those in which our farmers are interested, or have become more or less popular in the United States, for, as a matter of fact, these breeds really comprise the most meritorious of the various branches into which these most useful animals have

into which these most useful animals have been divided.

First I shall take up the various English breeds, known to our farmers and stock breeders as long and middle wools, or the mutton breeds, in contradistinction to the various branches of the Merino, or fine wools. In their order of improvement, the Leicesters first claim attention, for while other of the English breeds may be equally as ancient in their origin the Leicester claims precedence as the first one brought to the front by a systematic process of breeding to improve its natural characteristics. The Leicester owed its early popularity to Mr. Robert Bakeweil, the first man to take up stock-breeding as a science, apply certain theories in a practical manner. apply certain theories in a practical manner,

and prove conclusively that our domestic animals could be vastly improved by good breeding as well as by good feeding and judicious care. His experiments began about 1750, and extended over forty years, during which time he brought the improved Lelecsters, as his style of sheep was denominated, to general be brought the improved Leicesters, as his style of sheep was denominated, to general recognition in England as the best of all the known breeds they for early maturity in the the production of neat, and for the high quality of its fleece. The Leicesters maintained this leading position for nearly a century, when other breeds, which had been gradually improving in the bands of their breeders, who had adopted the Bakewell system of treeding, began to challenge their popularity, and in some instances to lead them in the race for popular favor. The early Leicester was a coarse, flat-ribbed, long-legged sheep, with a coarse, flat-ribbed, long-legged sheep, with a conformation and characteristics which suited the conditions under which it was grown. But Mr. Bakewell wanted an animal which would grow fas:er, produce more for the food it consumed, stand closer keeping, and grow a better fisces of wool and more of it. He ed the conditions under which it was grown bred those characteristics into it so that it was used to cross upon many of the other families of sheep in Great Britain to improve them in these respects. His type of a Leicester was practically that recognized to-day, and the form similar to that of the beef breeds of cattie. The ribs well sprung, giving a round body, wide between the forc-legs, the body long, with a long hind-quarter, the head horaless and bare of wool, the ear long, thin, pointing backwards, neck full and broad, at the base, tapering toward the head, the flesh extending down to the bock on the hind leg, and to the knee on the fore-leg, while below that the leg was bare of wool, and free from flesh, only bone and sinew, covered with skin. This bare leg was a necessity in a climate like that of Great Britain, where dry weather is the exception, and mud is always to be looked for in the pastures and turnip fields where flocks are generally kept. The fleece of the Leicester is long, but not so long as the Lincoln or Cotswold, pure white, finer than the two breeds mentioned, and in every way a most desirable fleece. In appearance a well bred Leicester, in good fit, is a handsome animal, and carries a certificate of good breeding with him. We have but few in Michigan, but

they are yet a favorite in the western provnce of Canada, where they were introduced

at an early day by settlers from England.

THE COTSWOLD,

another of the long-wool breeds, next claims attention. It has always been the most popular of the long wools in the United States, and flocks are to be met with in nearly all the eastern and middle States, and the blood is disseminated quite largely in the flocks of the Northwestern territories generally. the Northwestern territories, generally in connection with the Merino. The Cotswold is a larger animal than the Leicester, the fleece longer, coarser, very wavy and strong. In other respects the difference is sight. The conformation of the body is practical y the same, showing that it was modeled after the Leicester, but the head is larger, broader, and covered with a foretop, which is the first point of difference an ordinary observer will notice between the breeds. But the fleece is a distinguishing point which to a sheep man will always point out the presence of Cotawold always point out the presence of Cotawoid blood. It is from eight to ten inches long—open, fleecy wool, and for heavy-weight goods is very desirable. The early history of the Cotswold, like that of other English breeds, is involved in obscurity. From what little information we have, it is apparent that the different sections in England had at an early day breeds of shear which had become model. day breeds of sheep which had become modified by soil and surrounding conditions, to the wants of those sections, and these sheep, changed and improved by breeding and better care, are known to us under the names of the counties in which they first had their origin. The original Cotswold is known to have been a coarse, hardy sheep, growing to a large size, but taking a long time to mature. When breeders began to improve it, it is generally conceded that they had recourse to the Leicester, which Bakewell had made famous, and that the model adopted was, so far as the body was concerned, that of the Le'cester, but larger in form, and with the distinguishing characteristics of fleece and head before referred to. In England a good

s probably less known in our State than the other two breeds mentioned. It is the largest of the English breeds, and is a product of low, of the Rogaish breeds, and is a product of low, rich lands. It has some distinguishing obaracteristics which may make it more of a favorite with the farmers of this country when it becomes better known. It has been also modified from its natural form by the use of eicester blood, and the outlines of its form show the general characteristics of that breed. Its fleece, however, is different. It produces what is known as a lustre wool, carrying more oil than the other long wool fleeces, and thus protecting the fibre better when exposed to the weather. The Lincoln has another characteristic which may add

flock of Cotswolds will shear from 7% to 10 pounds of wool, some rams giving as high as

THE LINCOLN

to its popularity when once known, but which rather rilitates against it in England. In laying on firsh the fat is largely put on in the inside of the carcass, giving a larger percentage of lean meat than the other long wool breeds. While this may not be regarded with favor in Great Retiain, where climatic wool breeds. Whi'e this may not be regarded with favor in Great Britain, where climatic conditions and long habit have made the people large consumers of fat meats, it may be a strong point in favor of the breed in this country, where a dry climate, and the more general consumption of rich food by the masses incline them to favor leaner meats. The Lincoln bas a record in England of furnishing a remarkable amount of meat and wool per bead. In Canada West, where large flocks of Leicesters and Cutswolds have been kept for years, in a recent visit to a fair been kept for years, in a recent visit to a fair I found many of the broeders of Leicesters had used Lincoln rams to increase the size of their animals, a style of breeding which may he all right when the animals are to be fed off, but contrary to all rules of breeding where the animals are to be used to breed from.

THE OXFORD DOWN.

from.

although generally classed as one of the middle wools, is really more clesely related to the long wool breeds. It is the result of a cross between the Cotswold and Hampshire Down, and probably the Southdown ewe was also used to give more of the Down characteristics. The Mark Lane Express states it is the product of Cotswold, Leicester and Southdown crossed together, but if so the early statements of its breeders were incorrect. Still, in form and fleece it favors the Cotswold, being the largest framed of the Down breeds, with a long fleece to some extent resembling that of the Cotswold. The design of its breeders was to grow a sheep which would furnish the largest carcass of meat possible, with the quality as good as that of the Down breeds, the fleece being a secondary consideration. So far they have succeeded very well, and the Oxford Down is challenging its older rivals in the race for superiority and popular favor. It is also certain that more attention is being paid to its ficece, for the best specimens show a denser fleece, and a much fluer one than the breed possessed when first brought to public notice. fiecee, and a much fiver one than the breed possesed when first brought to public notice. The fir.t introduction of the breed to Americans was at the Centennial Exposition in 1876, It has been recognized as a separate breed in the English shows since 1862. Its characteristics are size, hardiness, and early maturity. It is a rhort-legged, square built animal, with a brown or grey face, a white or grey spot on the end of the nose, legs dark brown or smoky in color, fiecee less dense than the Shropshire, longer stapled, not so fine, and showing the Cotswold blood in the wavy lines running through it. fleece, and a much fluer one than the breed

wavy lines running through it.

THE DOWN BREEDS.

In referring to these, I will start with the one which was first to secure recognition from its merits as a producer of mution of the very highest quality. In form the Southdown is very symmetrical, a small head, short, broad at the two grayish or speckled in color, set on a reck which swells to a deep base, the breast deep, broad, projecting beyond the forelegs, a brisket like a Shorthorn or Hereford, the bedy round, broad and smooth, well ribbed up, and carrying a straight top and tottom line. The hind-quarter broad and deep, the legs set well apaid, the forelegs straight from the body to the ground, and allowing plenty of room for THE DOWN BREEDS. the ground, and allowing plenty of room for the broad full breast and brisket. The fleece covering the body well, shooth and finer than the other mutton breeds, but rather dry, the head well capped, and the belly also covered bare places where the legs join the body showing the dark grey or brownish color of the face, the legs bare of wool from the hocks and knees, and speckled or nearly black in color, flocks of different breaders differing somewhat in the color of the legs and face, some preferring them nearly black. The wool of the Southdown is next in fineness to the Merino, but is rather too dry, the animal appearing to put everything possible on its carcass. For nearly a century the Southdown has been recognized in Eugland as furnishing the very finest quality of mutton It is an aucient breed, and its good qualities have been so thoroughly incorporated and intensified in its breeding that it is one of the most prepotent of all the mutton breeds. To its goods qualities the Hampshire, the Oxford and the Shropshire are all indebted, Oxford and the Shropshire are all injected, and while its popularity is not so great as some of the bleeds it helped to form, it must always be recognized as a fine example of an animal bred closely to perfect on for the purpose intended. It possesses in an eminent degree the highest form for the pro

eminent degree the nignest form for the production of meat at the minimum of cost, and of the highest quality.

The Hampsbire Down is the next in size to the Oxford, and is also the product of judicious crossing of several breeds. Its foundation was undoubtedly a breed of sheep native to Hampshire and Wiltshire, England, white faced, horned, and a hardy race, with which was mingled the Southdown, and, it is asserted, the improved Cotswold. The result is a large hardy sheep, with much of the high quality of the Southdown, longer fleeced and generally larger than the Shropshire, but in other respects very closely resembling it. The Hampshire bas the dark face and legs of the Down breeds, and is very similar in conformation to the Southdown, but considerably larger. This size is believed to come from the Cotswold. Quite a number of this breed are coming scross the Atlantic, and it will probably be quite largely bred in the United States hereafter. It is a good producer of mutton, the ewes prolific, and the fleece grown is a desirable worsted or middle length wool, closely resembling the Shropshire, but rather longer in staple and not so fine.

Next comes the Shropshire, the most popular at present of all the mutton breeds. That its popularity only comes from the "boom" given it by importers and breeders cannot be any longer as erted. It has stood the test of larger. This size is believed to come from

any longer as erted. It has stood the test of the past six years among the farmers, and its pepularity shows no signs of acting. It has taken kindly to its new home, and brought in-to this and other States the past three or four to this and other States the past three or four years very large sums of money for lambs and wool. Probably no one has made money any faster frem sheep in a legitimate way, the past two years. than those farmers who have given their attention to the production of early lambs, and for this purpose used the common grade Merino ewe with a Shropshire ram. There is nothing more salable to-day for mutton purposes. The early history of the Shropshire, like that of many of cut trotting horses, may be put down as "untraced."

The Shropshire of to day is toe product of cross breeding the sheep of that shire, or county, with the oldest improved breeds—the Southdown and the Leicester. The union of these improved breeds resulted, as it always does, in the formation of a new breed, partaking of the characteristics of each, and the new type was then retained and intensified by

does, in the formation of a new creed, parkaying of the characteristics of each, and the new type was then retained and intensified by jucicious inbreeding. Thus the Shropshire has the size of the Leicester, the form of the Southdown, and the fleece is a combination of both, slightly coarser than that of the Southdown and shorter than the Leicester. The fleece also carries more oil than the Southdown. In size the Shropshire is generally placed slightly below the Hampshire, but the past five years have witnessed a considerable improvement in this respect, and it is doubtful if any real difference now exists. It is smaller than the Oxford, which it resembles less than it does the Hampshire. The Shropshire has a small short, broad head, black or smoky colored, well capped with wool, from which two small black ears, placed well apart, show out; the neck is broad and deep at the shoulder, tapering symmetrically to the head; the breast coming well forward of the forebedy round, broad and straight on the back, body round, broad and straight on the back, with a hindquarter like a Shorthorn, the log with a hindquarter like a Shorthorn, the log covered well down to the hock and knee with

TO TELL THE AGE OF HORSES.

To tell the age of any horse, Inspect the lower jaw, of course; The sixth front tooth the tale will tell, And every doubt and fear dispel.

Two middle "nippers" you behold Before the colt is two weeks old; Before eight weeks two more will come; Eight months the "corners" cut the gum.

The outside grooves will disappear From middling two in just a year; In two years form the second pair; In three the corners too are bare.

At two the middle "nippers" drop; At three the second pair can't stop, When four years old the third pair goes; At five a full new set he shows.

The deep black spots will pass from view, At six years, from the middle two. The second pair at seven years; At eight the spot each "corner" clears.

From middle " nippers" upper jaw, At nine the black spots will withdraw; The second pair at ten are white;

As time goes on the horsemen know The oval teeth three-si ed grow; They longer get, project before Till twenty, when we know no more.

#### THE EVOLUTION OF THE AMERI CAN TROTTER.

Under this heading Mr. Leslie E. McLeod has written two interesting and lengthy articles which have been published in the N. Y. Tribune. The history of the race horse is traced back to the earliest attainable sources, and generally with fairness and correctness. But there are two statements the 2:30 list, and neither are my of his get. made by Mr. McLood, which we believe to be wrong. One of these occurs in the history of the Morgan family, and we quote what he says:

"The next noted family of trotters, the Black Hawks, frequently called Morgans, properly originated in Vermont Black Hawk, a horse whose breeding has never been satisfactorily established, and is still seriously questioned. The generally accepted version is that he was got by Sherman Morgan, son of Justin Morgan, a pony-built horse of unknown blood, from whose loins came an excellent class of road-horses. The descendants of Justin Morgan had that showy, trappy gait, conformation and other characteristics that find their counterpart in certain Canadian families, and, after duly was by imp. Bedford, 2d dam imp. Mamweighing all the facts presented as to his history. I think the most reasonable conclusion is that he was of Canadian descent.'

Mr. MeLeod may have had access to au thorities from which other historians of the family were debarred, but we believe the breeding of Justin Morgan, as accepted by 1892. all authorities, rests upon too strong a foundation to be thrown aside because this writer disbelieves in it. We turn him over to the tender mercies of Mr. Joseph Battell, of Vermont, for uttering such rank heresy.

The next point is regarding the breeding of imported Messenger, whom he styles the father of American trotters. He says:

"Messenger was a gray horse foaled in 1780, bred by John Pratt, of Newmarket, England, and, according to the English Stud-book, was got by Mambrino, out of a daughter of Turf. Membrino was by Ea-gineer, son of Sampson by Blaze, by Flying Childers, son of the Darley Arabian, a horse imported in o England from the Levant in the reign of Queen Anna. Turf, the reput ed sire of the dam of Messenger, was by Matchem, son of Cade, by the Godolphin Messenger was a fair racehorse, but was not strictly thoroughbred; and when horses of speed superior to that in the streams of unknown and uncer-tain blood remotely pouring into his inherisome subtile influence was carried that favored the trotting gait."

Messenger's breeding is as clearly thoroughbred as that of any horse recorded in on the same foundation. Messenger ran gerous animal to rely upon. on the English turf, where the slightes: cause is held to be a disqualification, and yet never a protest was made again t him. Not a word was uttered against the purity of Messenger's blood until his descendents became such a factor in the production of dow 10738, the French coacher Ivry 281, the fast trotters that the "no thoroughbred French draft horse Warwick 4307. A number in the trotter" cranks thought they must of mares are also catalogued. Mr. McMillen throw suspicion on his breeding to maintain their arguments. And look at the reasons given by Mr. McLeod: He has accomplished so much in the production of trotters that he must have had streams of "unknown" and uncertain blood!" Dies "unknown" and "uncertain" blood produce trott rs? When and where? We always find unknown and uncertain blood coupled with in the same direction, be a general benefit to the best known and most certain when the result is a fast trotter. Not once or twice. but every time. As well might we discard Diomed, Trustee, Lexington, Planet and Bonnie Scotland, as thoroughbreds because they and their descendents have produced trotters. The argument is too gauzy to stand a moment when candidly examined.

### THE KENTUCKY DERBY.

The Kentucky Derby, which is one of the most interesting of the fixed events on the turf in this country, was run on Wednesday last. The track was very muddy from heavy rains the preceding evening, and the time the slowest in the history of the event, 2:45, mile and a half. Fully 20,000 people were present. There were more strangers than for many years. Cincinnati and Lexington contingents came in, looking much bedraggled by the rain, but were dried off and in high feather at the track. While the bets placed by individuals were not heavy, except in a few instances, the aggregate of money that changed hands was very great. The track was slush at the opening. The slightest canter scattered a slop for several feet on either side, and with ev. ry great bound in the running mud and water were dashed yards away in every direction. As the racing progressed the mud dried a little and became more sticky. There were six starters: George W. Hankins' br. c. Robespierre, by Jils Johnson, dam Agnes: H. R. Durban's ch. c. Prince Fonso, by Imp. Prince Charlie, dam May Wilson; Scott probably have a sharp 'egal bat le, in which Williams' ch. c. Palisade, by Powhatan, dam Indemnity; E. Corrigan's b. c. Riley, by Longfellow, dam G neva; B. B. Million's b. e. Bill Letcher by Longfellow, dam Ida Lewis; T. S. Treacy's b. f. Outlook by Onondaga, dam Sunlight. In the pools the horses sold as follows: Riley, \$400; Robespierre, \$300; Prince Fonso, \$230; Palisade, \$55; Bill Letcher, \$190; Outlook, \$30. A that Mr. J. H. Wallace, editor of Wallace's

start was made at the first tap of the drum, | Monthly and the Trotting Register, has been with Bill Letcher leading, Palisade second, Outlook third, and the others bunched. In the stretch R bespierre led by a length, Outlook second, Fonso third, the rest close up At the quarter R be pierre still led, Outlook second, Palisade third, the others scattered in the rear. At the half Riley was first by a lead only a t winking, Latcher third. R besplerre ran out, making the race to the threequarters, when Riley began his race and the rest began whipping for life. At once Riley went to the front a length, Bill Letcher coming to second, and leaving Robespierre third, the rest straggling one, two and three lengths behind, Outlook last. In the stretch Riley was two lengths in front of Letcher and coming easy and R bespierre third. Letcher then began to come under a heavy whip and for a moment it looked like his race, but Murphy loosened his reins and Riley responded nobly, coming under the wire handily a winner by a length and threequarters, Robespierre a length behind Letcher, Palisade back two lengths more and Fonso nearly neck and neck with him and Outlook ten lengths in the rear. It is interesting to note that the first and third horses were sired by that great race horse Lingfollow, one of the gamest and fastest of American thoroughbreds.

#### Inquries Answered.

Subscriber, North Branch - Will you lease give me through the FARMER the pedigree of Mambrino Hays, said to be a co't of Mambrino G ft? Also his record. and if he is eligible to registry. His he any in the 2:30 list? Give also the address of Ayrshire cattle breeders, if there are any in the State

Mambrino Hays is not registered, is not in Cannot say whether he is eligible to registry or not, as we do not know his breeding. We know of only one herd of Ayrshires in the State, that of Col. J. Sumper Rogers, Military Academy, Orchard Lake.

Subscriber, Spring Arbor, Mich.-Will have concerning a thoroughbred horse called Mercer, standing in Kentucky about 18 or 20 years ago?

Mercer, chestnut horse, foaled 1835, bred by Robert Moseby, of Kontucky, sired by Woodpecker, he by Bertrand, a son of Sir Archy. Dam by Bertrand. Bertrand's dam brina, by English Mambrino.

#### Horse Gossip.

THERE are 311 entries for the \$10,000 cold ce at Charter Oak Park, Hartford, Conn., in

THE 8fth annual spring meeting of th Quincy Driving Park will occur on the 27th, 28th and 29th of the present month

JOHN S. HAVENS has sold bis four-year-old pay trotting mare Lady H. to James M King, of Three Rivers, for \$1,300. This famous flye will raise Michigan track dust again this ummer .- Plain well Independent.

VAN BUREN County is reported to have sen Idaho for two carloads of horses. There are so many carloads of ordinary horses for sale in this State that those two could have been supplied very readily. It looks like bringing coals to Newcastle.

THE Coldwater Park Association have elect ed the following officers for the ensuing year; President, H. N. Bidleman; Vice President L. we reflect upon what he accomplished in the M. Wing; Secretary, James Walker; treasurer, L. H. Edgerton; Directors, Ray Warner, J. F. any of their day at the trotting gait, we are Pratt, D. A. Bolster, Geo. W. Vanaken, F. B. Ing a smaller variety. While sheep choose almost irresistibly forced to the conclusion | Kitch | track superintendent, D. A. Bolster.

TRAINERS have had'a bad season in which to prepare their borses this spring, and when the campaign opens half the animals will not be in condition. In Michigan this is generally true, and we do not look for horses trained in the English Stud Book. To discredit it is this State to show up well at the opening to discredit every other pedigree resting up- meetings. A half prepared hors; is a dan-

MR. A. J. McMillen, of Mendon, St. Joseph County, sends as his catalogue of stallions kept at Nottawa Prairie Stock Farm. They comprise the Percherons King of Perche Jr. 8819 a well-bred horse imported in 1888, Ranhas been interested in Percheron horses for a number of years, and bred some good ones.

Is it not time the owners of draft and coach stullions in the United States should take steps to put a stop to the indiscriminate importation of worthless anima's? Would not such action as was taken by the breeders of Holste'n-Friesian, Jersey and Hereford catt e the country in exc'uding all but first-class animals? The registry fees were ra'sed to \$100 per head on imported animals, and the business of the importer of cheap, worthless specimens fell into "innocuous desuetu"e. Certainly the people of this country have paid out thousands and thousands of dollars for horses which would have been better left to draw drays on the other side of the At an-

THE entries for the third annual coit s'ake races, to be he'd under the auspices of the Jackson County Driving Club on June 12, closed Wednesday with eight entries in the two-year-old class, four in the three-year old class and three in the four-year-old c'avs. The ent les for the \$1,000 guaranteed stake race, to be run July 4, in connection with the summer race meeting, are all in. The owners are Wm. Willetts, Pontiac; Wm. Van Patten Holland; F. L. Noble, Grand Rapids; Oakland Stock Farm, Taylorville, Ill.; J. A. Morre l Columbus, O.; C. C. Pond, C. B. Bennett, Heary Hayden, Wm. M. Thomson and D. B. Hibbard, Jackson. The horses are to be named June 23, when the last payment la

FRANK NOBLE, owner of A'c you, has sued the National Tro ting Associat on for suspending him and his horse from National tracks. Toe other party to the allege ! fraud in fixing the race, C. H. Nelson, of Maine, has confers ed his rascality and asked for reinstatement Mr. Nob'e takes the ground that the track over which the race was troitel was not un der the supervision of the National Association, and therefore the action suspending him and his horse was illegal. The parties wil the public interest will be limited to the main fact-the guilt or innocence of Mr. Noble. If innocent, every one will be pleased to see him righted; if guilty, no matter whether he wins the legal battle or not, his reputation will not be established by the 'imposition of a fine upon the National Association.

THE tele raph brings word from New York

swindled out of the fruits of a lifetime of toil by two trusted employes, his nephew, Robert L. Wallace, and Lesite E. McLeod, associate editor of the Monthly. The nephew had been brought up by Mr. Wallace, and was to have been his heir. He has escaped from the country. McLeod, who, by the way, is the author of the article in the N. Y. Tribune head in front of Robespierre, but kept the from which extracts are given in another column, has been identified as the party who took \$50,000 worth of bonds from the Bankers' Sa'e Deposit Company. Wallace escaped with \$10,000 worth, which he negotiated be fore leaving on a steamer for Havana. Me Lead, it seems, was not only mean enough to attempt to rob imported Messenger of his pedigree, but to rob his benefactor. Some men are so smart they cannot afford to be either grateful or hone it. Mr. Wallace's loss will be deeply regretted by every one, and especially by those who have known of his

untiring work in the development of the

American trotting horse, to which he has

given the best years of his life. REFERRING to the Lansing Combination Sale the Chicago Horseman says: "J. A. Mann's first combination sale was concluded last n'ght, and it proved that Lansing is the p'ace for such sales in Michigan. The 100 head consigned were nearly all sold and a few rare bargains secured by the shrewder buyers. The average of \$210 per head was satisfactory, as only a limited number of standard anima's was offered. The attend ance was most gratifying, and was made up principally of Michigan men. The absence of consigners who by-bid was noticeable; in one or two instances it was discovered by Mr. Mann and checked so promptly that he gained the confidence of the bidders. Why any man should consign an animal to a sale where the highest bidder has a right to pay his money and get his properly, and then insult the would-be purchaser by bidding, is a question no min with any business integrity can ex plain. The man that will do so is an unsafe man to deal with in a private transaction. and will lose many times more in reputation than he will ever g in in the price of his offer ing. The consigner who obtains the best price is the one who puts up what he has go to se'l and les the bidder fix the price. Co! Mann's determination to refuse all conditional entries and prohibit so far as he can any disou please give me any information you may honest practices, will make his future sales



Sheep for Surety.

The mortgage cannot be lifted by graingrowing; cattle-raising is under a cloud, and dairying not much better. Breeding horses business of slow returns. Pork-production the animals are prepared for market principally on clover and the grasses, and disposed of young. But there is no better or speed ier home-builder than the sheep, which declares two dividends a year. Those who have persistently and judiciously maintained a considerable flock will be found prosper-

out. I feel safe in saying that almost any tarm of 150 acres could readily maintain 100 sheep in addition to the other stock upon it; its fertility. Sheep consume twice as many the air will freely circulate through it.kinds of plants as other animals, including | Farm and Home. various weeds, and the foliage of briars and bushes; are not only good scavengers, turning into money such materials as would otherwise go to waste, but their supply of the best feed, they seem to do equally well on the refuse of pasturefields, shrub-lots, and wastes of the cattle and horse feed-racks. What crop suffers least in seasons of drouth if it be not wool and lambs? A great advantage incident to the sheep crop is, it is so readily marketed and is always in demand,

while most other crops are not. It is not difficult to select 100 cwes that will yield 1,000 tbs, of wool worth 25 cts. a pound, and raise 100 lambs worth \$2.50 each, making an income of \$590. Among all flockmasters known to me most are doing better than this. The wool can be taken to market in one wagon-load. To market any of the grains to the amount of \$250, a team would have to go at least five times, and hall each time over twice the weight; and to market the same value of potato's would require fifteen journeys. The lambs may be driven to market. There is great saving in crops that can travel to market themselves. No crop of grain of equal value could te transported to market within 500 per cent of the cost. In winter sheep are to have comfortable quariers and be fed twice a day. At parturition they need closer attention, and when at pasture they should be seen once a day; and all of this is no more care than should be besto wed upon other animals.

of "extra care" comes in. It is easy enough their product for \$500, and the soil be grow. ing better. A great drawback to sheep hutbandry is dogs; but thinking farmers and the agricultural press call so loudly and perdeaf ear to it with safety to their continuance in office. Meantime let it be borne in mind that statistics show that on an average each dog kills a sheep during his lifetime .-

### For Barn Reform.

Galen Wilson, in N. Y. Tribune.

Mr. S. B. Beach ventures, in his notes the Hartford Times, to question t e alleged advantages of barn cellars, which have been in fashion a good while, the doubting Thomses finding meantime scant courtesy for their protests. He admits the convenience of these black holes as receptacles for storage and preservation of manure, but the efflavia from them must necessarily be more or less injurious to health of animals stabled above the fermenting mass, and hay and grain cannot but be contaminated by the rising ames. Moreover, there is the danger, as years go by, of floors yielding at last to the weight of heavy stock. A speaker at the by st. am, movable, and consisting of a vit recent meeting of the Bay State Agricultural into which steam is forced. A cr p of hemp Society took similar ground, mentioned in is about as exhaustive as a crop of corn. Of particular the difficulty of properly ventilating his own New-England barn, where question to be considered is the facilities for forty or fifty head of cattle are wintered, the air often becoming anything but agreeable to breathe, and no remedy has as yet rewarded his search, unless it be the substitution of a building radically different from the old-time style, and constructed at one, ing manufacturers to keep wages on a low

more wholesome), which he described as follows:

"I would build instead a long, cheap onestory shed, something like the tobacco sheds of the Connecticut Valley, only not so high, with a wide passageway running down the centre, the cattle tied on either side, facing the passageway. It should be set so that the cattle tied on one side would get the morning sun, and those tied on the other side would get the afternoon sun. There should be large windows back of the cattle, admitting sunlight and air when the weather would permit. A large ventilator should run the whole length of the ridgepole, and so arranged that in the very coldest weather it could be partly closed. The cat le should stand on a tight floor, with a drop of four inches behind them, which drop or gully should be cemented, into which would fall the droppings, along with the urine.

"I should have present also an absorbent either in the form of dry earth or plaster, to take up the urine; and both should be show elled into a cart with a false botto n, which cart could be run over an ox-wagon or sled. and the contents dumped directly into it and immediately hauled on to the land, thus saving labor in handling."

#### Time to Cut Timber.

The only practicable time to cut timber in swamps is in winter when the ground is sufficiently frozen to bear a team. Rocky hillsides should be cut over when covered with snow, so that the logs can be hauled without loading upon wheels. If land is to be kept in wood, the stumps will sprout better if the cutting be done when the leaves are off, some time between Ostober and April. If the lumber is to be used for building and protected by paint, it makes comparatively little difference at what season of the year the trees are fe'led. If the lumber is to be used for fencing, railroad ties or other outdoor use without special preparation, the best time is in late summer while the trees are in full leaf. Trees cut in August and allowed to lie without trimming till the leaves have dried will be clear from sap, the water having gone through the leaves by evaporation, and even if trimmed immediately the lumber will last longer than if cut

in spring when the sap is most active. A white birch-tree cut in March, unless split so it can season, will usually be rotten enough by August to break by its own fall, while if cut in July or August when in full leaf it will last sound two or more years. I have used white birth bean-poles cut in mid-ummer two years without less from is profitable when properly done, but it is a breakage. Dr. Jabez Fisher, the successful grapegrower, who uses chestnut lumber is quicker, and attended with some profi; if for trellis stakes, contracts to have the trees cut in late summer while in full leaf, and the stakes are far more lasting than if cut in winter. They are also s'ronger, so that a smaller size can be used. Logs cut in winter are best kept in water through the summer if they cannot be sawn at once. I suppose the destructive acids of the sap are washed out by the water, which also protects the logs from insect depredation. Water-seasoned lumber is quite durable that their expense of sustenance would hard- but for many uses it is more practicable to ly be felt, and the soil constantly increase cut and saw at once and pile the lumber so

### Agricultural Items.

AMSTERDAM imported last year from th herbage is less liable to be cut off by drouth | United States 250,000 hogsheads of stearing to or other cause than that of animals consum- be manufactured into oleomargarine, and ing poultry wider, believes in keeping the sold in England, France and elsewhere. It will be consumed under the rame of butter.

> sell milk, usually plant considerable sweet had lost 2 000 chicks by roup. He attributed orn, marketing the green cars and cutting his loss to setting eggs laid by hens that had up for the silo the stover and the unmerchant able ears. The best variety for this purpose s Stowell's Evergreen. There are earlier varieties, but they produce little fodder.

J. T. SMITH, of Heron Lake, Minn., has een experimenting with hemp and believes it can be profitable raised in that State, and of such quality that first-class binding twine can be manufactured from it. If we can produce material for the 50,000 tons of bindng twine annually consum d here, it will help farmers some, at least.

Two-THIRDS of the bides imported into the United States come from South America. The fine t calf skins come from France. So popular has kangaroo leather become that the Australian government, which f rmerly off red bounties for kangaro scalps, bas dec'ared a close season of six months every year, to protect the anima's and prevent their extermination.

lowly but gradually incressing, and the cost of production steadily decreasing. Texas, it is said, has a million acres suitable for sugar nence I cannot see where the much talked culture. Cane is cultivated by small growers who make their own syrup. What is needed to keep 100 sheep a year for \$150 and seil is e tablishments where this syrup c n be taken and converted into sugar at light ex-

THE English parliament has recently been nquiring into the reason for the decline of sistently for the suppression of this nuisance the hop-growing industry in Great Britain, that la wmakers cannot much longer turn a and the reason is alleged to be a lessening of demand caused by change of popular taste in beers. Less heavy beer is liked and the reduction in the strength within two years mounts to ten per cent. Then too, English bress s prefer foreign hops because they are stronger-have more "rub" to them.

> BUTTERMAKERS, says G. W. Farlee, in the Country Gentleman, must remember that to make a stable market, at good prices, the butter must be uniformly good-not good one week and of indifferent quality next. Good cus'omers are a'ways critical; they are soon lost, if the product varies in quality from week to week. Especially do they dislike two or three different colors in 'one jar or pack-

> FARMERS in certain localities in New York are going to experiment in growing hemp. It can be sold for \$12 per ton, when cut, or \$10 after being retted, and a crop is two tons to the acre, generally, on good land. A new machine for retting has been invented, run course, in going into hemp culture, the first breaking the crop and getting 't into condition for transportation.

> THE Millstone says: "Wheat-growing has become a philant ropic mission for supplying cheap bread to Great Britain and ercourag-

third its cost (while just as warm and much plane. The Northwestern missionaries are s'ill diligently sowing their seed and floating their bread across the waters, and mourning that the profits do not return to them after many days of weary transportation. The area of the crop of 1889 included about ten million acres more than the home consumption of the year will require, and the price in Liverpool has of late been the lowest for a century. We cannot force foreigners to buy our bread. There has been a mass of ineffable nonsense regarding "the markets of the world" for wheat. Ha'f the people of Europe scarce'y know its taste, while few of the nations of Asia and Africa have any knowledge

economica -100 Doses One Dollar.

Raising ducks is so different from what is generally supposed, that few persons without knowl dge, at least hearsay intelligence, ucceed satisfactorily.

the aid of a tester.

In some incubators, and by hatching with hens, I think it a good plan to spray the eggs once every day, for five days, previous to the twenty-sixth day; and you may, with good succe s, assist all out of the shell that do not succeed in freeing themselves in 36 hours after the pipping; but never get in too great a hurry to do this, as they seldom get out of the shell in less than 24 hours after breaking t, and this is as it should be, as they absort up the yolk of the egg aft r pipping. I remove to brooders as soon as dry, and feed in 12 hours after. My principal feed, and I think as good as there is, is stale bread. scaked in milk, with about one-fifth corn and ca'm al mixed in; this produces flesh muscle and feathers. If I did not have the bread I would use wheat bran. Ducklings should bave warmth for at least two weeks. and if very cold weather, I continue it a little longer.

poultry. It will increase the number of eggs and the activity of the fowle.

monton, N. J., who has inspected the methods in use, says he finds the healt lest and best chickens where they are allowed access to the open air. Mr. Jacobs, alleadchicks in-doors during the entire period from hatching to market, but his chicks are not so vigorous as in other esta dishments EASTERN dairymen, especially those who where the out-foor runs are used. One man the disease.

A CORRESPONDENT of the N. Y. Tribune says: Two paper bags containing cracked eyster shells and finely ground bone constituted one of my best purchases for poultry last fall. My flock has laid all winter, and such handsome, strong-shelled eggs! They made me enthusiastic every time I gathered them in. Some of them brought 35 and 38 cents per dozen-quite different from the meagre 15 cents I have had to take sometimes. A man respects his business more when he conducts it in a way to make it pay well. But oyster shells an i bone dust were not the only requisites. Het mush breakfasts, with warm water cold mornings, cab bage and potatoes chopped raw, and plenty of "Jump-up" to get what meat was eaten, made their combs red and their voices clear. To produce eggs whin it pays to make them four things are needed inside : variety, clean food and drink, shell material and grit to grind it; outside three : warmth, dry air and footing and abundant exercise. If you wan hens to get sick let them stand around with nothing to do

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# Che Poultry Pard.

Duck Culture.

The reason generally is that they suppose young duck cannot be injured by any amount of dampness. To the contrary, young ducks should be kept just as dry as possible, until they feather on the breast. I think, as a rule, duck eggs will hardly prove as fertile as turkey, but will average up well with chickens. I hatch all my chicks with in ubators. Test out all infertile eggs the fourth day. Duck eggs are the most easily tested of any eggs I have had any experience with, the she'l being so transparent that the embryro can be easily distinguished in the sanight, on the fourth day, without

Always have water convenient to their

food, as they need it to wash it down, and never give it to them so they can get into t. I think there is no fowl so easily raised and so healthy, and at the same time so inter sting as the duck .- Rural Californian.

BURN bones and pound them fine for the

A visitor to the broiler farms at Ham.

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always attends postponement of treatment of Kidney disease. Thousands die of neglect. You may be such a victim. If you are,

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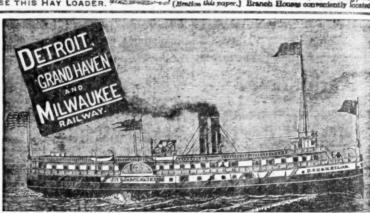




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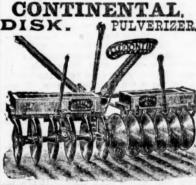


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rof. Munson, of

what is called th

of training grap n him a diplor position, and whi perican Horticul eting, with stereon ferent stages of g To obtain the be ernate renewal of ng bearing arms. n of training, ree, tightly strete und, parallel, tw two pairs of To nd flaring at the eve the shape of s es. These pairs # 32 feet apart, an tops. The vines the vine ages, its pport. The first y good cane to gro

ng. When near ch cut the tip is, training one al ion, and the other ther direction. the vine is cut ba ing is allowed to a both wires in both old vine is ag. i es to each arm. I sted with a view vine-those exte ns-bearing fruit sking wood for he following advan is system :

implicity. Even prune and train eff the fewest cuts pe The sap required

ring is not carried

rop, as in the spu

te alternate renew:

the plant in perfe e natural requirem Long arms as the are secured, and vines are mainta It presents less res es trained on wir d is much less sub dace. As soon a tendrils attach This prevents which often oc e, or on wires one A perfect canopy ve the fruit and s preventing sunoften in the west permits the fruit d, free from al me height, with light and air, a stic fowls, pigs, allows free passa vines, and of pa uirg, and harvestin It places the work aying for mildew.

at the most con eyerd. By having the posts t nle or horse could ch a trellis would be upon it the Muscad uth, such as Scupper Ligives a regular an vines ard. It is quickly constr

ed; and the materia It is not patented, bu rid by its inventor.

Unproduct v Ithout doubt the co fruit growing are than those for su s. As an increasi armers are obliged as kinds for ordin litions become of then heretofere. Let in and ordinary farm e to do so. Tiere titute any other they have become rs, and their name sary. For many of fruit growing trative. A large tes is in this condit where the cond growing may be es

ops that may be rally grown. Fortunately for the ners there are few nccessful product wherever the con culture are well said, and probably half of the fruit tree roductive age. They reatment almost as a total loss. Of the few years compa ter profit than woul nary crops. This of late years. Lar vigor of growth hav y places, simply b ot know how to ma mistake of such a p the same neighborhoo

how to make them The conditions of su difficult to comply steed. They requi enemies, and how to ng. The important

growing where the

his does not imply demanded by mos in doing whatever i of destroying insect the possibility of pro quent years. Ther r pruning and man es must be studied red by each variety l requires carefu though

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SAGE

UNSON'S SYSTEM OF TRAINING GRAPE VINES.

rof. Munson, of Texas, is the originator what is called the alternate renewal sysof training grape-vines; a system which him a diploma for merit at the Paris sition, and which was presented to he ican Horticultural Society at its last ting, with stereopticon views illustrating rent stages of growth. obtain the best results, vines require

nate renewal of learing wood and a few bearing arms. By Prof. Munson's sysf training, two No. 11 galvanized tightly stretched, four feet flom the d, parallel, two feet apart, supported so pairs of posts set in the same hole daring at the top, so that the posts he shape of a V, give support to the These pairs of V-shap d posts are feet apart, and the wires stapled to os. The vines are set eight feet ap. r'; vine ages, its stem becomes a partial rt. The first year tie a string to each and to the wires above. Allow at first good cane to grow and be carried up the When near the level of the wires. cut the tip and start the two upper training one along one wire in one din, and the other along the other wire in er direction. At the end of the first e vine is cut back severely and the n xt is allowed to make two arms, occupywires in both directions. The twod vine is ag. in cut back, leaving two each arip. Pruning is annually conwith a view to having two arms of flose extending in opposite direcbearing fruit, while the other pair are ing wood for the next season's crop. following advantages are claimed for implicity. Even a novice can soon learn

rune and train effectively.

he fewest cuts possible to prone are re-

The sap required to make new wood for te allernate renewal is effected, thus keeps the plant in perfect balance and meeting natural requirements of the vine.

Long arms as the plants have strength to

t presents less resistance to storms than is much less sulject to being blown out acc. As soon as the laterals push out. endrils attach themselves to the other This prevents the twisting and inverwhich often occur on a single post or

per ect canopy of foliage is formed preventing sun-scald, which is so seriften in the west and south.

permits the fruit to bang entirely susme height, with best and equal expos-

llows free passage of the air beneath es, and of persons in cultivating. g, and harvesting by stooping a little. Pr. rd.

By having the posts taller, say seven feet, th, such as Scuppernong, Thomas, etc. ligives a regular and beautiful aspect to e viney ard.

it is quickly constructed and easily re-

wid by its inventor.

## Unproduct ve Orchards.

Without doubt the conditions for successrult growing are less generally underhan those for success with other farm As an increasingly large proportion ners are obliged to substitute fruits of kinds for ordinary farm crops, these ons become of greater importance s, and their name is legion, a change is ry. For many of them the substitu- ed with profit. fruit growing for ordinary crops is

a total loss. Of those which survive the ater prefit than would be expected from nary crops. This has been especially of late years. Large apple orchards in know how to make them productive. stake of such a policy is often shown same neighborhood by successful ap-Wing where the owners of the trees how to make them uniformly product-

conditions of success with fruit are his does not imp'y the severe manual R. The important requisite is prompt- in this way.

more a bar to general fruit culture than out to the sunlight, where they can be killed, would be much severer toil, that could be done without increasing mental activity.

A large : here of old orchards that are unproductive are so because of two reasons. For the first they lack the soil fertility that when the land was new gave every year abundant and profitable crops. Quite of ten re-plowing such orchards and turning under a heavy dressing of manure will cause them to blossom abundantly the succeeding year. In such a case, if the tree does not produce a crop it will probably be due to the increase of codling moths, which destroy it before it matures. In many localities an abundant spple crop one season with lew prices, causing the fruit to be left to rot on the ground, s invariably followed by an entire failure he ensuing season. The trees may blossom, out so many of the codlir g moths have wintered over from the previous season that all s destroyed before it I as half grown.

It is possible to make apple orchards productive every year, if the trees are sprayed early in the season with water in which Paris green has been mixed. There is no profit in an orchard that can be depended on for bearing only every other year, and that only when fruit is cheep. It is no wonder that owners of such orchards, despairing of doing better, are cutting them down. Yet no one dout to that there will be every year, men are best paid for doing what only a few are able to do, and growing fruit in the years when it is scarcest is sure to prove no exception to this rule .- American Cultivator.

The Miscellaneous Apple Maggot-Its Varied Taste, and Antidoto.

The apple maggot, larva of the two-winged fly (Trypeta pomonella), increases so rapidly that it is an alarming pest in some sections. This insect native of America, formerly worked on the haw or wild thorn, and possibly on other wild fruits. Here, then, we have an example of the danger from nacing is not carried through wood bearing | tive insects that change their habits perforce, mr. as in the spur systems, but a com- as their native food disappears. This fly has worked on fall apples in New England and New York for some years, often doing quite serious damago. Within a few years it has are secured, and thus the true habits of | Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois it has attracted no slight attention by its ravages-Last year, not content with apples, it also g ape and pear. Heretofo e this insect confined its ravages to the autumn and sweet applee, like Fall Pippin, Maiden's Blush, Fameuse, etc., accong the autumn apples, while nearly all sweet apples suffered. More recently it seems to have fondness for winmaggot is conical, like the radish mag got, which it resembles not a little. The head or mouth end is pointed, the posterior end trui cated. Several maggots work in a sinplaces the work of pruning, tying, | gle fruit, and bore through the pulp anyaved; and the material may readily be used | before the maggot leaves it for the ground. This plan, faithfully followed, is almost sure trifle with so serious an enemy. - Prof. A.

# J. Cook, in N. Y. Tribune

Uses and Abuses of Lime. Lime can be applied in many ways by the ardener, but it is not every one who understands the right use of it in all cases and under all conditions. In fact, no one has yet fully explored the mysteries of th's substance, which is so good to some plants, and eretofire. Let those who can grow under other conditions so destructive. Exand ordinary farm crops at a profit con- periments with it will add to our knowledge, to do so. There is no call for them to and reveal new uses to which time may be ate any other system than that to put by the farmer and gardener. Some they have become accustomed. But for special uses to which it may be put, in the light of recent experiments, may be discuss-

in cases of mildew among cucumbers and ive. A large portion of the older disease among potatoes, lime is an invaluable is in this condition. Happy it is for article. If applied wherever the disease has where the conditions are such that manifested itself it will prove an effectual growing may be casily put in the place | remedy, but if any part of the plants affectps that may be more easily or more ed is not touched with the lime the disease will not be effectually stopped. The best tunately for the majority of eastern | way to apply it to cucumber vines affected ers there are few localities unsuited for by mildew is to sprinkle the powdered lime accessful production of some kinds of under as well as over the leaves by means of wherever the conditions for its profit- a small sieve. This should be done early in culture are well understood. It has the morning when the leaves are damp from said, and probably with truth, that not | the night's dew. Plants that have been nearhalf of the fruit trees planted ever reach ly dried up by the disease will frequently ductive age. They die from neglect or take on a new growth in a few weeks with a teatment almost as soon as planted, and steady application of lime. The best plan is twine. to apply the lime when the mildew first apif few years comparatively few pay a pears, but unless the vines are completely destroyed, it may not be too late to sprinkle

the powdered lime on the leaves. Applied in the same way to potato stalks gor of growth have been cut down in | that have been dried and eaten up by dis- | timer, as he drove through the orchards of places, simply because their owners | ease the lime has similar good results. When | Kent County behind his favorite white horse, the disease has eaten so far down into the intent on showing the visitor what the coun heart of the stems that the roots of the peta- try looked like. toes are affected, the application of powderthe disease has, however, made such rapid ed. headway it will pay to give the whole field a treatment with lime. The greatest care have to pick peaches from three to six days difficult to comply with when they are should be taken to sprinkle them carefully, before they are really ripe, so as to get them food. They require knowledge of in- sifting the lime on all parts of the leaves to market. Now, a peach will grow more in Benies, and how to war against them, and stems that are affected in the slightest the last three days before it is fairly ripe degree. Very many potato fields could be than in two weeks at any other time. To furnished by a certain number of pods, and

doing whatever is to be done. If the Lime water is well known by all as a Wk of destroying insect enemies be delay- great destroyer of insect life, and when ape possibility of profit is destroyed for piled to trees infected with caterpillars it peaches for their own use, which beats anyquent years. There is also much in scon clears them off. Early in the spring it thing you get from the canneries or the drypruning and manuring. The habits should be applied to the grass lawns just be- ing houses. They take the peaches when

plan to lime the grass just before the riln, and then turn the fow's upon it when the rain has washed it away.

For the gooseberry and current bushes the lime water is good, and it will drive the bugs and ants away. Flower or vegetable you get ready to eat them and you have got beds that are liable to attack from snalls and slugs can be protected by making a ring ground them with lime. If this is renewed occasionally the snails and slugs will not cross the boundary line. Lime worked into the ground infested with grubs is beneficial, and it is always good to mix it with manure. It acts beneficially in several ways. It disinfects the mass, makes the most offensive matter inoffer sive, and absorbs all of that which would be wasted. In fact, lime is an indispensable article on the farm, for it can be used in many useful ways prescribed by science and experiment .- American Culti-

Potent Compost. Mr. J. M. Smith, Green Bay. Wis., a preeminently successful gardener and fruitgrower, kindly answers some questions in regard to four acres of potatoes he grew hat year. "My compost heaps," he writes, "are composed of stable, barr yard and pigpen manure, with all the refuse of the forty accidents excepted, a supply of fruit, and acres of garden, such as potato tops, pea and It was a sandy loam, rich, of course, but no the orchard owner who is skillful enough to bean vines, weeds, and in short, everything make his trees produce when others do not that we think will add value as fertilizer. will reap a reward entirely beyond what the | The compost heaps are wet down occasionsame lator in anything else would bring ally when they are getting too dry. But we Not a scullion grew. In regard to weed without his skill. It is always the case that never intend to wet them sufficiently to seeds, a stiff sod is freer from them than drain them in the least. They are worked over once or twice curing winter, and in planted on such as the latter in 1889 with spring are in the best of order for making a poor results. I shall sow on sod again this very quick and rapid growth of crops. These season, about the middle of May, when the large crops and they rarely fail to produce the seed and give it a start at once. I rethe desired result. The land on which my gard this as of more importance than early potatees are grown had for a number of years sowing. Almost anything will do best plantloads of manure per acre, and in addition and push it ahead. about seventy-five bushels of unleached wood ashes." No wonder Mr. Smith raises large crops. - American Garden.

What Kills Fruit Trees rather shallower than it formerly stood is this region is I kely to be crowned with much really the right way, whilst many plant a success this year; and our growers can contree as they would a post. Roo's are of two gratulate themselves on the prospect thus been playing the same rule in the west. In kinds—the young and tender rootlets, composed entirely of cells, the feeders of the trees, always found near the surface getting air and moisture, and roots of over one year s trained on wires one above another, attacked very late cherries and plums. No old, which serve only as supporters of the doubt it will next learn the excellence of the trees and as conductors of its food. Hence the injury that ensues when the delicate rootlets are so deeply buried in earth. Placplace to put manure is on the surface, where Benton H rbor, on which reductions of the elements disintegrate, dissolve and carry twenty-five to forty per cent from regular the fruit and the badies and roots, ter fruit, so that it now looks as if soon all it downward. Numerous forms of fungi are rates are given. our apples, and most of our other fruits, generated and reproduced by the application decomposed .- Ploughman.

Cheap Trellis for Lima Beans.

E. E. Sammer, in the Ohio Farmer, says Lima beans are best supported by a wire ing for mildew, rot, etc., and harvest- where; so we know not where they may be trellis instead of poles and tells how he has at the most convenient elevation; and found when present. In these two respects managed this part of their cultivation with alts an unobstructed view over the they differ from the codling moth larvs, economy and ease: At any time between When the maggot is full grown it leaves the the marking out of the rows and before the apple and passes into the earth to pupate. young plants begin to climb, the posts can More men will engage in it, more money will nie or horse could pass both ways, and The remedy is obvious. Keep enough sheep be set, a good solid one at each end of the the creament of horse could pass both ways, and the remediate or horse could pass both ways, and between these light, be circulated nere that trellis would be admirable for train- or hogs in the orchard to eat all the "wind- row, firmly braced, and between these light, be circulated nere the holy all around. g apen it the Muscadine varieties of the falls" as fast as they fall. It is well to yet strong ones, every 16 feet or so apart. keep watch of the antumn fruit, and if found | For the end posts I used 4x4 hemlock, sawed infested it may be wise to shake off all the six feet long and set in the ground two feet apples and feed them to stock. The point | deep; the intermediate posts were 3x3 hemto be gained is to see that the apple is eaten lock of the same length, set so that the tops should be level enough for practical purposes. Ordinary grape wire is securely fastened to it is not patented, but freely given to the to prove a success. It is not prudent to one end post and run over the tops of the other posts, well stretched and fastened to instead of picking off the overabundant fruit, the row, and about these two wires common white twine is wound in a zig zag manner. The beans readily climb up these strings, a little assistance being occasionally required support themselves from the wire in case the light strings are broken, as often happens while the crop is being gathered; this topping vines were allowed to continue to grow, mature in our short season. Further south it might be better to make the trellis higher

in order to secure a larger crop. The rows being three feet apart gives ample space for picking from both sides of the trellis, being much easier than in the old hill method of culture, and you will get much The expense of this trellis is no greater than for poles, where both have to be purchased If your own woods yield the poles they will yield the posts also. The same material may be used for several years, the only thing that requires renewing each year being the cheap

### Delaware Peaches.

The Delaware peach is a noble fruit. "You people who live in the cities don't know the real taste of a peach," said an old-

"You mean that picking early for market ed lime will not have much effect. Unless robs the peach of its best flavor?" was ask. stand out quite prominently. In this condi-

"That's it," said the old-timer. "We emanded by most kinds of general saved from partial or complete destruction know what a peach really is you want to herein lies the threwd market-man's profit. take it from the tree after it has hung until

it is dead ripe." "Our folks have a way of preserving

are packed down in layers, with a good layor eaten up by the chickens. It is a good er of sugar between every two layers of fruit. The process is a good deal like that of preserving figs, only the layers of peaches are not pressed as the figs are. Peaches put up in this way keep right along. You put cream on them when

> something good." The old-timer relapsed into silence, but

was aroused by the query : "Do you people prepare peaches in that

way for the market ?" "Bless you, no," he replied with a smile: we put 'em up that way for ourselves to

#### Onions, A correspondent of the Country Gentle-

man says : All writers on onion growing advocate very early seeding, plenty of manure, and that the land should have been thoroughly cultivated two or three previous years to eradicate weeds and their seeds. In 1888 I violated all these conditions and all other pre-requisites I ever read of by sowing an acre on sod ground on the 14th of Msy, and produced a crop most remarkable for size of tubers and quantity. Some weighed over a pound each; the variety Red Wettersfield. The plat was in the corner of a pasture field which had not been plowed in twenty years. manure was added. The well harrowed sed furnished what onions require- a mellow. shallow seed bed with firmness beneath. land which has been recently cultivated. I compost heaps are my main dependence for ground will be warm enough to germinate been manured each year with about thirty ed when conditions are right to start it quick

#### The Fruit Market.

The Benton Harbor Palladium says : The efforts of the Berrien Horticultural Society to secure a more general and more Deep planting is one error-toplant a tree | profitable selling area for the fruit output of pendent of Chicago, and if they follow up and take prompt and shrewd adventage of their opportunity they need no longer give their fruit away and pay the freight on it besides!

President Morrill has secured from the American and United States express coming fresh or green manure in contact with panies a special rate list to 390 cit es and the young roots is another great error. The towns available for fruit shipments from

To points beyond Chicago the special rate would have to contribute to the support of of such manures directly to the roots and given heavy shippers is added to the special this fig. The fig is much the form of the they immediately attack the trees. It is very lake or rail rate from this city to Chicago, of, free from all chaffing, all at about common house fly. The wings are barred well to enrich the soil at transplanting the thus giving a special through rate. It is exwith dark bands. The eggs are laid anywhere on the fruit in July or August. The or very near the roots, should be thoroughly their fruit in all directions direct to consumers and thus realize much of the advantage that has usually accrued to the "middle-

It is not believed this opening up of new markets direct will make any material difference in the aggregate of shipments by boat across the lake. The fruit crop is growing larger year by year, and under the stimulus of more and better markets, and better be circulated here on account of it, and it will

The Horticultural Society is having some pamphlets printed which will call the attention of buyers to this great fruit market.

### Horticultural Items.

The man who props up overladen fruit trees the other end post. About a foot from the sacrifices the future welfare of his trees for ground a lighter wire is run the length of inferior one because the fruit has no chance to develop.

One of the penalties a great man must endure is having everything, from bables and to get all of the vines started right. After Shorthorns to new potatoes, named after him. reaching the top wire, the vines should be Secretary Rusk has had all these testimonics twisted around the wire half a dizen times, offered him, and an Ohio man adds to the list and then the tip broken off. They will thus by naming a newly originated strawberry the Parly Rusk.

GROWN in bluegrass sod, beside a fence, currents yie d helf a crop of helf-siz d terserves also to hasten the flower buds so that rice, largely seeds and skine. Currents should beans may be had earlier than though the have good soil, clean cultivation, cutting out of old wood, mulching and annual manuring while at the same time, on the four feet of from the barnyard, wood and ocal ashes, and vine, all the fruit will set that is likely to slops from the laundry. They succeed best with moderate shade and light mulching.

THE Massachusetts Plouyhman says: "Grass s about the last of all crops suitable for a fruit orchard. The countless millions of grass roots leave little moisture for the trees in a dry seasor, and usually they need all they can get. But the idea that grass is suitgreater returns from the same ground space. able for an orchard is hard to kill-harder indeed than the trees are."

> THE Maine Farmer calls attention to the merits of the Red Russet apple, which it says is well worth a place in northern orchards, as it is firmer than the Baldwin and will keep as well as the Roxbury Russet. In a'l respects it is equal to the Baldwin, which it much re sembles, and excels it in being a later keeper The fruit in size, thape and general appearance resembles the Baldwin; in color it is closely identical with that variety except that a portion of the fruit is sprayed with russet.

Nor a Lima bean, says E. E. Summey, should be ploked from the vine till the pod begins to assume a decided yellow tinge and feels somewhat limp to the touch, and the bears tion the beans are at their best for marketing in the green state, as before this point is reached they have not attained their full growth, and after this stage they diminish in size as they become ripe. A few days' difference in the time of ploking will make nearly a half difference in the quantity of shelled beans

THE rise in onlons helped a good many of he growers out of a tight place this spring. A resident of Ledi, O., who wintered his crop made \$9,000 by the venture, the advance on last fall's prices being something like 200 per cent. Medina County, Ohio, is a great county must be studied, and the treatment fore a rain. The rain soaks it into the they are full ripe and about to drop. They for chions. It could almost supply Egypt. fulled by each variety be duly given. All ground, and either drives the worms far halve them and lay them on a board in the Fields of 40 acres are not at all juncommon, the product the ballong and the product the ballong are not at all juncommon, the product the ballong are not at all juncommon, the product the ballong are not at all juncommon, the product the ballong are not at all juncommon, the product the ballong are not at all juncommon, the product the ballong are not at all juncommon, the product the ballong are not at all juncommon, the product the ballong are not at all juncommon, the product the ballong are not at all juncommon, the product the ballong are not at all juncommon, the product the ballong are not at all juncommon, the product the ballong are not at all juncommon, the product the ballong are not at all juncommon, the product the ballong are not at all juncommon, the product the ballong are not at all juncommon, the product the ballong are not at all juncommon, the product the ballong are not at all juncommon, the product the ballong are not at all juncommon, the product the ballong are not at all juncommon are not at all juncommon, the product the ballong are not at all juncommon, the product the Requires carefu thought, and is perhaps | down into the ground, or makes them crawl sun. Before the juice is dried out the halves | and in the near vicinity of Loci there are not |

less than 400 acres in this crop. "Raising onions is an innocent form of gambling," seys a grower who in the spring of 1889 dumped 2,000 bu he's into the river for war of a ma: ket and who last fall sold for 42 cen s what the spring commanded \$1.621/2.

THE variety of raspberries which is best for the market is seldom the one for the home garden. As a rule we want b ter fruits for the home than these we ship to market. Of late ; ears gar deners have made great improvements in the raspberry, but unfortunately they have all been along the same line. They have sought to get a terry that will yield more per bush and of a good shipping quality. As a resul quality and juiciness have been sacrificed and to get a good berry for home use it is a me st a necessity to fall back on the old kinds. which nurs. r; men have now almost ecased to grow. They grow for the market, and they have to keep up with the times .- America Cultivator.

CORFU, Aug. 16.

F. E. C. MEDICINE CO.: My wife was raised from her bed and i good hath in one week by the F. E. C Kidney Remedy.

I have also taken about three dozen to the of a much advertised kidney cure and found one bottle of the F. E. C. done me more good than all the others. I cordially recommend the F. E. C. to all who need a kidney remedy. H. D. VAN DE BOGART.

# Apiarian.

E. W. COE. of Clarence, Lt., keeps a small quantity of unslaked lime in his bee cellar, to absorb the moisture which might cause

In extracting a large quantity of honey, especially at a season where there is no honey coming in, it is necessary to be careful not to start the robbing which so demoralizes the apiary. An apiarist who extrac's largely says he s preads the drained cappings on a clean cloth in the shade outdoors for the less to remove what honey is left, but adds he cannot recommend this method to a

CATNIP and cleome impart their flavor to honey made from their bloom. Honey from melilot or sweet clover is the highest quality of any gathered from fall flowers. Goldenred honey, when free from admixture with any other kind of honey, is of a peculiarly bright-straw color, rather thin in texture, and has a flavor, when first gathered, decidedly resembling a weak decoction of the plant, and it is little inclined to granulate. It will sometimes remain liquid a year or more, but it is not often that we can get it free from mixture with other honey, because boneset, wild celandine, wild asters, etc., all bloom about the same time with golden rod. Honey from wild asters will granu'ate in a very short time, whether in the comp or out of it. Honey from wild asters, when free from admixture, is very white and when first gathered has a spicy flavor which is lost as it granulates. The Simpson honey plant is the most valuable plant grown for honey alone. The bees have a great predilection

THE first white clover blooms usually appear the last of May, and brood-rearing must be active for at least thirty days prior to that time, to secure the large number of field workers that are necessary to gather the crop. The best feed to supply would be combs of sealed honey, but the farmer beekeeper usually has none of these, hence must use some form of syrup. So long as the bees can fly from the hives daily, almost any kind of syrup may be fed a little before the hive, or in the upper story; a hole being made through the cloth or burlap covering to the frames, to permit the bees to come up through and carry away the feed. Sugar syrup of almost any kind, or even diluted molasses, if not burned in making, or sour ed, will do for feed. It must be made thin. and may be fed in a saucer or shallow dish; but if any glazed vessel is used, a piece of muslin should be spread over the and be permitted to seg into the feed in the center of the dish. This will enable the bees to secure a good foothold, and prevents great loss from drowning which would otherwise cccur.—O. J. Farmer.

# Dyspepsia

Makes the lives of many people miserable, and often leads to self-destruction. Distress after eating, sour stomach, sick headache, heartburn, loss of appetite, a faint, "all gone" feeling, bad taste, coated tongue, and irregu-Distress some of the more common

After symptoms. Dyspepsia does Eating not get well of itself. It requires careful, persistent attention, and a remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which acts gently, yet surely and efficiently. It tones the stomach and other organs, regulates the digestion, creates a good appetite, and by thus Sick

overcoming the local symptoms removes the sympa-Headache thetic effects of the disease, banishes the headache, and refreshes the tired mind. "I have been troubled with dyspepsia. I had but little appetite, and what I did eat Heart-burn distressed me, or did me little good. In an hour after eating I would expe-

rience a faintness, or tired, all-gone feeling, as though I had not eaten anything. My trouble, I think, was aggravated by my business which is that of a painter, and from being more or less shut up in a Sour room with fresh paint. Last spring I took Hood's Sarsa-Stomach rilla-took three bottles. It did me an immense amount of good. It gave me an appetite, and my food relished and satisfied the craving I had previously experienced. GEORGE A. PAGE, Watertown, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. Si; six for S5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

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# The Use Of

Harsh, drastic purgatives to relieve costiveness is a dangerous practice, and more liable to fasten the disease on the patient than to cure it. What is needed is a medicine that, in effectually opening the bowels, corrects the costive habit and establishes a natural daily action. Such an aperient is found in

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which, while thorough in action, strengthen as well as stimulate the bowels and excretory

"For eight years I was afflicted with con stipation, which at last became so bad that the doctors could do no more for me. Then I began to take Ayer's Pills, and soon the bowels became regular and natural in their movements. I am now in excellent health." -Wm. H. De Laucett, Dorset, Ont.

"When I feel the need of a cathartic, I take Ayer's Pills, and find them to be more

#### **E**ffective

than any other pill I ever took." - Mrs. B. C. Grubb, Burwellville, Va. "For years I have been subject to consti-pation and nervous headaches, caused by de-rangement of the liver. After taking various remedies, I have become convinced that Ayer's Pills are the best. They have never failed to relieve my bilious attacks in a short time; and I am sure my system retains its tone longer after the use of these Pills, than has been the case with any other medicine I have tried."—H. S. Sledge, Weimar, Texas.

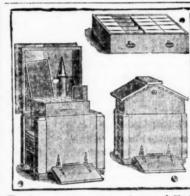
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2d. It is simple in construction—having few parts, no complication, and not liable to get out of order.
3d It is a high arm, giving ample room for any kind of work.
4th. It has a neighborite

th. It has a self-setting needle, thereby saving the operator much annoyance. It is very light-running, and not tiresome to the operator.

5th. It does a wide range of work, either fine or coarse, and both equally as good.

equally as good.
6th. It has the Fish Patent Loose
Balance Wheel, nickle plated—with
Patent-Stop Motion, the most complete arrangement of the kind in

7th. All the running parts of the machine subjected to wear, are made of the finest steel, case-hard-ened, thereby insuring great dura-

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STATE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE

GIBBONS BROTHERS. -SUCCESSORS TO-

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DETROIT, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1890.

This Paper is Entered at the Detroit Post affice as second class matter.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28- J. M. Sterling & Co Holstein-Friesian cattle, Fair Grounds Mor

THURSDAY, JUNE 5-Wm. Ball and W. F on farm of the latter. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16-J. W. Hibbard Bennington, Shiawassee Co., Berkshire swine, Merino sheep and Shorthorn cattle.

#### WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 70,999 bu., against 65,946 bu. the previous week, and 29,158 bu, for corresponding week in 1889. Ship-94,171 bu, the previous week, and 83,394 bu the corresponding week last year. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 168,920 bu., against 164,121 bu. last week, and 60,230 bu. at the corresponding date in 1889. The visible supply of this grain on May 10 was 22,791,913 bu. against 23,456,599 bu. the previous week, and 23,850,475 bu. for the corresponding week in winter, 7s. 11/4d. per cental. No spring wheat 1889. This shows a decrease from the offering. California No. 1, 7s. 1%d. per amount reported the previous week of cental. 664,686 bushels. As compared with a year ago the visible supply shows a decrease of 1.058,562 bn.

The week closes with the wheat market at just about the same range as a week ago on spot, but lower on late futures. The general position of the market, however, is stronger, the previous week, and 18,802 bu. for the the true state of affairs in the winter wheat corresponding week in 1889. Shipments for States gradually forcing the "bears" on to the week were 11,354 bu, against 15,824 bu, the other side. An attempt is made to off- the previous week, and 40,018 bu. for the set this by big stories of the fine outlook corresponding week in 1889. The visible for a crop in the spring wheat States, but supply of corn in the country on May 10th weather reports from the Dakotas are anything but favorable, and there are no assurances of even a better crep than last season at the same date in 1889. The visible supif more moisture does not come to help the ply shows a decrease during the week indiparched soil, dried by five years of drouth, cated of 1,274,507 bu. The stocks now held The week closes with Chicago, New York and St. Louis higher, with the largest advance in futures, in which there was active trading on country orders to buy.

The following table exhibits the daily closing sales of spet wheat in this market from April 21st to May 16th inclusive:

		No. 1 White.	No. 2 Red.	No. Re
Apri	1 21	88%	8914	83
**	20	8914	20%	83
46	23	8914	9134	
(4	24	89%	9016	85
64	25	88%	90%	84
6.6	26	8914	90%	85
44	28	89	90%	85
64	29	88%	90%	84
66	30	89	91	85
May	1	9:2	9314	87
64	2	90%	9314	87
64	8	9214	9416	89
84	5	92	9314	
6.6	6	91%	93 %	
64	7	91%	93	-88
66	8	91%	9314	90
44	9	96	9614	90
46	10	95	96	
0.6	12	94	96	90
6.6	13	92%	9414	
66	14	92	93	89
68	15	9214	94	893
66	16	93	96	90
		00- NT-	0 -4 00-	AT.

No. 2 white sold at 90c, No. 3 at 80c, No. 4 red at 80c, and rejected at 70c per bu. The following is a record of the closing

prices on the various deals in futures each

-	Mon	Tuna	Tesler	Aus
	May	June	July	
Saturday		96	94	923
Monday	96	95 €	9314	915
Tuesday	9414	9416	92	90
Wednesday	94	9334	9116	894
Thursday	94	94	92	90
Friday	96	95	98%	913

The exports of breadstuffs from the United States for the four months ending April 30 were valued at \$57.501,173 against \$38,301,-357 for the same four months in 1889.

Hutchinson is sticking right to the prophet business. He predicts that May will sell at a dollar a bushel again, that June will sell at a premium over May, July at a premium over June and August at a premium over July, and that the next crop will go into consumption on a basis of \$1 a bushel or above .-

A correspondent at Burton, Shiawasse per cent has been cultivated into oats and

Chicago Tribune: David Henning, from a few miles this side of Ann Arbor, writes that No. 2 mixed sold at 28%c. At Chicago all along the line of the Michigan Central, including his own farm, there will not be more than half a crop of wheat. This is the more remarkable, as the gentleman was in this city about a week ago and then expressed his May sold at 29%c, June at 27@27%c, July belief that his State was good for a fair crop, and intimated a doubt of the wisdom of those who had rushed up prices in fear of a partial failure. Is the damage now becoming apparent for the first time?

Stocks of wheat in Liverpool, Hull, and Bristol at the beginning of this month were 2,656,000 bu, against 5,568,000 bu a year previously. Stocks of wheat in London are small, but those of flour are reported to be liberal. The stocks of flour in Paris increased about 5,000 sacks last month. The stock of wheat in Berlin May 1 was only one-third and of rye less than a quarter

of the quantities one year earlier. Says Chicago Business : The Farmers' Review, a Cheap John agricultural weekly with a lame fake bureau attachment, whose estimates are given fictitious importance by republication in a few Associated Press papers of standing, announces that the con- it comes forward in large quantities. Cream dition of winter wheat is 20 per cent below an average at this season of the year. The Review's estimate is entitled to considera-

tion as a guess only. The quantity of wheat afloat from Aus-3,880,000 bu., against only \$00,000 bu. a year previously. The shipments last week from district or fancy, 17@17%c; fair to good, Australian and South European ports were 15@16c; good to fine dairies, 14@15c, me- Bank, Grand Haven, Mich.

2,520,000 bu., about two-thirds of which was destined for ports in the United Kingdom.

The Cincinnati Price Current estimates that 2,000,000 acres of winter wheat have been abandoned, leaving about 24,000,-000 acres. Indications are considered as showing that the winter wheat crop will not be likely to exceed 275,000,000 bu.

The following table shows the quantity of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in the United States, Canada, and on passage to Great Britain and the Continent of Eu

Visible supply	Bushele 23,982,16 20,960,00 5,360,00
Total bushels April 26, 1890	50,302,16
Total previous week	51,145,27
Total two weeks ago	52,572,63
Total April 27, 1889	43,482,20

The estimated receipts of foreign and home-grown wheat in the English markets during the week ending May 3 were 746,760 bu. mere than the estimated consumption; and for the eight weeks ending April 19 the receipts are estimated to have been 1.073.752 bu. less than the consumption. The receipts show an increase for those eight weeks of 1,280,720 bu. as compared with the corresponding eight

weeks in 1889. Shipments of wheat from India for the week ending May 3, 1890, as per special cable to the New York Produce Exchange, aggregated 560,000 bu., of which 400,000 bu. were for the United Kingdom and 160,000 bu. for the Continent. The shipments for the previous week, as cabled, amounted to 380,000 bu., of which 360,000 bu. went to the United Kingdom, and 20,000 bu. to the Continent. The shipments from that country from April 1, the beginning of the crop year, to May 3, aggregate 1,520,000 bu. of which 980,000 bu. went to the United ments for the week were 49,981 bu., against Kingdom, and 540,000 bu. to the Continent. For the corresponding period in 1889 the shipments were 2,260,000 bu. The wheat on passage from India April 22 was estimated at 1,184,000 bu. One year ago

the quantity was 1,984,000 bu. The Liverpool market on Friday was quoed quiet, with light offerings. Quotations for American wheat were as follows: No. 9

#### CORN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 35,779 bu. against 32,933 bu. amounted to 11,415,428 bu., against 12,689,-935 bu. the previous week, and 11,284,430 bu. in this city amount to 29,920 bu. against 25,893 last week, and 31,829 bu, at the corresponding date in 1889. Corn has advanced in all markets during the week, and closes strong. In this market No. 2 is selling at 36c for spot, and same figures for May and June futures: No. 3 is quoted at 35c, No. 4 at 34c, No. 25 ellow at 36% c, and No. 3 yellow at 35%c per bu. The raw ed quiet, with fair demand; and quotations cold weather is strengthening the market were 53s. 0d. per cwt. for finest colored and for futures. At Chicago corn advanced white American, a decline of 1s. from the yesterday on futures, closing firm. Receipt are lighter at all points the past week. Quotations in Chicago yesterday were as follows: No. 2, 341/4; No. 2 yellow, 341/4; No. 3 yellow, 34%c; No. 2 white, 34%c. In futures No. 2 for May closed at 341/4c, June at 34%c, July at 34%c, and September at 35%c. New York yesterday closed steady, with prices higher than a week ago.

At Liverpool corn was reported in light demand and dull, with No. 2 selling at 3s. 61/4 d. Futures were steady, with May at 3s. 6¼d., June at 3s. 6¾d., and July at 3s.

The receipts at this point for the week were 27,835 bu., against 51,411 bu. the previous week, and 32,989 bu. for the corresponding week last year. The shipments for the week were none against 13,468 bu. the previous week and 3,636 bu, the same against 3.734.165 bu, the previous week, and cents worth of wool in it. Before the Ways 6,763,655 bu. at the corresponding date in and Means Committee a lot of samples of 1889. The visible supply shows an increase | carpets were picked to pieces, and some of of 467,001 bu. for the week indicated. Stocks held in store here amount to 15,721 bu. against 18,317 bu. the previous week, and 23,939 bu. the corresponding week in 1889. Oats closed a trifle lower yesterday than a week ago in this market, although other incomprehensible. As for three-ply carpets points were generally firm and looking up- their manufacture has been nearly suspend wards. Receipts were not large, but it is ed, tapestry and body Brussels baving be given out that a large width has been come so cheap that the three-ply has been Co., writes: "Wheat is very poor; fully \$5 sown this spring, taking the place of wheat where it was killed out. Quotations are a follows: No. 2 white, 31c; No. 2 mixed, 28%c; light mixed, 30c. For May delivery tions were as follows: No. 2 white, 29%@ 30c; No. 2 mixed, 27@271/c; No. 3 white, 29@291/4c. In futures, No. 2 mixed for at 27c, all higher than the previous day. The New York market was firm and active yesterday, with values on both spot and futures higher than a week ago. The advance is greatest on spot white. Quotations were as follows: No. 2 white, 371/4@38c; mixed western, 32@36c; white western, 3 @42c; No. 2 Chicago mixed, 341/@35c. In futures closing prices for No. 2 mixed were s follows: May 33%c, June 33c and July,

#### 32 %c per bu. DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The market yesterday was weak, and prices were lower than a week ago. It was difficult to get more than 13@14c for fair to good dairy, and most of the receipts go at 12@13c, being of ordinary. Low grade butter is not wanted at any price, but still ery quoted fairly active at 16@182 per lb. and really choice dairy would command 15 @16c if it was to be had. At Chicago yes terday the marke was less active, the supply on the increase, and the feeling weak. tralia at the beginning of this month was Quotations there were as follows: Choice western creamery, 16@16%c per lb; Elgin

dium to fair, 10@12c; packing stock, 5@ EFFECT OF SILVER LEGISLA 7c. The New York market is not in as good shape as a week ago. The Daily Bulletin says of the market:

"With decidedly warmer weather to-day and a continued slow, cautious demand, with stocks not cleaning up, the feeling continues weak and irregular, with holder anxiously urging sales and not disposed to allow a slight difference to stand in the way Elgin creamery is held at 18%@19c, bu the latter is extreme and not to be depende apon. Other finest Western is held at 17@ 7%c, and the latter occasionally reached separator goods, but is extreme. Lower grades slow and irregular. Imitation cream ery selling slowly and feeling weak. Fresh factory very dull, quality not being good enough for home trade."

Quotations in that market yester	rday	y we
as follows:		
MASTERN STOCK.		
Creamery, prime Creamery, prime to choice Creamery, good Creamery, fair Creamery, poor Creamery, State tubs, fancy- State dairy, tubs, fair State dairy, tubs, fair State dary, Welsh, choice	17 15 14 10 6 17 15 12 15	2018 (@16 (@15 (@12 (@17 (@16 (@14 (@16
State dairy, Weish, prime State dairy, tubs, poor	12	@14
WESTERN STOCK.	0	Ø11
Western Creamery, fancy Elgin creamery, fancy Western imitation creamery, choice.	19 12	@18 @19 @13
Western dairy, fine	11 9	@12 @10
Western dairy, ordinary	8 8	88899
Western factory good	0	@ 5

The exports of butter from New York since May 1st, the beginning of the trade year, compare as follows:

For week ending May 12 .... Same week 1889... Since May 1, 1889. ame time last year

CHEESE. While no amount of new cheese has ye found its way to this market, values have dropped during the week, but are yet above those ruling in other markets. Full cream State is quoted at 9%@10%c per lb., and New York at 10c. The trade is very quiet. and a further decline is generally looked for if eastern markets do not improve. At Chicago yesterday there was less doing, and with stocks on the increase the feeling was weak. Quotations were as follows: Full cream cheddars, new, 8%@8%c per lb; do twins, 9@9%c; Young Americas, 9%@ 9%c; 1-lb skims, cheddars, 6%@7%c; 1-lb skims, twins, 7@7%c; 1-lb Young Americas, skims, 814@8%c; hard skims, flats, 814@ 4%c. The New York market has lost a trifle during the week, but until yesterday was fairly steady. The decline, however, had the effect of starting up shippers, and

yesterday were as follows:		
NEW CHEESE.		
State factory, full cream, choice State factory, choice, full cream, col'd State factory, fine, full cream		914
State factory, good	840	
State factory, light skims, choice State factory, skims, fine State factory, skims good	740	7%
State factory, skims, medium State factory, full skims Pennsylvania skims	3 0	714 5

The exports of cheese from New York since May 1 (the beginning of the trade year) compare as follows:

The Liverpool market yesterday was quot

gures quoted a week ago The English Grocer of May 3rd, says "Fresh imports of 3,098 packages of New Zealand cheese have been received this week, and being an excellent substitute for medium American, have been cleared off at good prices-40s. to 54s., as to quality. This shows how fast cheese-making is de-

The McKinley bill, by the imposition of an increased duty on carpet wools, not a pound of which is raised in this country, will increase the cost of the rich man's ve vet carpet 14 cents a yard. But at the same will increase the price of the two-ply ingrain 12.67 cents per yard and of the three ingrain 16 50 cents per yard. - Detroit Free Press.

First, the estimated amount of carpet wool grown in the United States in 1888-89 was 20,000,000 lbs. The figures for 1889-90 are not yet in, but it is safe to say the amount will be larger. Second, we defy any one to week in 1889. The visible supply of this find a yard of cheap two-ply carpet-the grain on May 10th was 4,201,166 bu., kind retailing for 50c per yard-with 12 them did not contain 25 per cent of wool the balance being cheaper substitutes Now, how the added duty of %c per lb, on low grade carpet worls is going to raise the cost of cheap carpets 12.67 cents per yard h

driven out of the trade. THE Chicago Tribune is telling its read ers that the proposed tariff on wool will make it cost so much more that it will add greatly to the cost of clothing. Then it tells the wool-growers that it has been proved that the tariff on wool will not maintain prices. How does it reconcile these state ments? If the wool costs more the woolgrower must get the advance, for he is the only man who has the wool. If it will not increase the price what is the Tribuns kicking about? The fact is the Tribune is afraid wool-growers will get a few cents more for their clip, and objects to it. Mr. Medill has no wool to sell.

Mr. QUINCY MCBRIDE, who has tested the "calf feeders" inquired after by a recent correspondent, says they are not a success. They are hard to keep clean; in winter if any milk is left over they freeze up, and no oil meal, stale bread and the like, can be fed in them. This was his experience with the small feeder.

township, Ottawa County. One of the best farm houses in the county; ample barns and eheds, large apple orchards, well watered, and situated near the village of Nunica, on the D., G. H. & M. R. R. This is one of the best stock farms in the State; also well adapted to all kinds of grain, and will be sold very cheap. Immediate possession given. Will also be sold in parcels of 40 acres and upwards to suit pure For full particulars call on or address

TION.

How New York Merchants in the Indian

and Far Eastern Trade Regard the Pend-

ing Bill. The N. Y. Daily Bulletin last week in terviewed a number of merchants interested in the East Indian, China, and other far eastern trade, and published a report of their epinions. 'The Bulletin itself is inclined to oppose the legislation, and therefore cannot be accused of any unfairness to those interviewed. Mr. A. M. Townsend, the agent in New York for the Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, was first asked for his opinion in the matter. His answers to questions were compiled into the following statement:

"I think it is now an acknowledged impossibility to place even all the leading financial nations on a single gold standard still more impossible to place the whole world on that basis; there is not enough

"I think the low prices of produce and the overstocking of markets for the past few years have been chiefly due to the fall in the value of silver and rise in value of gold. "In my opinion, America might safely

and with great advantage to her wealth-accumulating power use her silver production as a partial basis for her currency. The ipal argument against the use of silver now is its depreciated value (brought about chiefly by adverse legislation); and if the market value was restored to about the old ratio of 16 to 1 the argument would no longer apply.

"If the proposed silver bill passes, it will undoubtedly benefit the American manufacturer and the export trade in all departments especially grain; it will also check the oversupply, which has been an unprofitable feature in the Oriental produce markets for the past few years. It will also rectify the evil effects brought about by the rise in value of

"There is a large and increasing party in England, France and Germany, favoring the bimetallic theory, and America's action will much strengthen that party, and may help on an international agreement providing for the free use of both metals at a fixed ratiofixed according to the proportionate pro duction of the two metals.

"If America absorbed her own production the balance of the world's production would all be required by the countries now using sliver, and they would probably need more, and have to compete with the United State Treasury for some of the American silver. "The present importations of silver from

Europe are due simply to a temporary speculative demand for the metal. "I should think that bullion redemption clause so much talked about at Washington might be made acceptable to all parties if the Treasury were to deduct a small charge on all bulion paid out at market value. This would effectually prevent silver from being withdrawn for speculative purposes or for purpose of retendering to the Treasury. and at the same time would give the same security to the silver noteholder as the gold noteholder has now, because the gold coin he receives does not outturn so favorably as gold bullion, owing to mintage, loss o

The next party interviewed was the head of a large China and East India house, and he expressed his opinions as follows:

weight, etc."

"In the exchanges of the world London is the arbiter of rates, and the gold price of silver on that market regulates the rate of exchange on London in all silver using countries. London has hitherto been the dumping ground for all the surplus silver of other nations, and while absorption of that surplus gradually takes place by withdrawal or export to the east and to the continent, he price of the surplus in London has regu lated the price of silver bullion measured in gold for the rest of the world, and conse quently, the exchanges of silver-using coun-"The object of the silver bill is to enhance

first and most important effect of this will competitors in the market of Europe ar Russia, Egypt, India and Australia. the exception of Australia, these countries have silver currency, and any enhancement of the gold value of silver must therefore act embargo upon the export of their wheat until such time as their markets and those of Europe reach a parity for price Both must change; European markets must advance and the others decline in order to enable business to be done, and a new level of prices will therefore be established dependent upon the amount of wheat this country can export in competition with Russia, Egypt and India when their silver prices have receded so far as to enable them to export at

"The same argument applies to cotton Our principal competitors for European markets are Egypt and India, and the silver price of cotton in those countries must de cline in order to enable them to export at would advance under such conditions, and production should be normal a new leve

f prices would be established. "In the export of mineral oils, the argument is somewhat different and the problem more complicated. Here we have Russia as our only competitor, as she would benefit by the rise of the gold price of sliver in her exports to gold-currency countries, but she would not be benefitted so far as her exports to sliver-using countries are concerned and we should be. For we could ship oil to ose countries costing in silver as much less than at present as the difference in the gold This being the case, the advantage would be partly ours, for a new should get our share of the difference.

tion by India of large amounts of silver de-pends upon the extent of her exports, and if we cut down her exports we cut down her ity for absorbing silver also. I do not regard this as very serious; the change in the level of prices must be mainly in Europe and while a check upon production of wheat and cotton in India would occur, the export would gradually be re-established, but upon higher level of gold prices.

chase of \$4,500,000 worth of silver by the advance its price in gold, and so would make the quantity bought pro rata less than now but I do not think that silver would go to par with gold (15 1-2 to 1) and be maintained there by that measure, which is conservative, and as an experiment would show us what to do later in the same direction."

The opinions expressed by these parties are deserving of careful consideration, for they have a practical knowledge of what the results of enhancing the value of silver will have upon foreign trade in general. They agree that it will reduce the competition of American grain growers by enhancing the cost to those countries largely engaged in that business. Upon the whole the more the silver question is studied the more im-FARM for sale of 520 acres in Crockery portance it assumes in connection with the industries of the country.

### Important to Farmers

The most durable threshing machinery manufactured is that of The Aultman & Taylor Co., Mansfield, Ohio, Theirs succeed where all others fall. Their Horse Powers. Portable and Traction Farm Engines are considered to be the best in the market. Remember if you want to buy "the best is the cheapest." Write for catalogue and price.

GOATS AND SHEEP.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Will goats protect sheep from the ravages of dogs? If they will what objections are there for the use of goats in this important

capacity? Where can goats be had?

I suppose you probably have answered estions before, but remember that there are many young sheep-men constantly growing up and constant repetition of some things therefore seems necessary.
St. Louis, Mich.

We have heard that goats will protect a flock of sheep from dogs, but do not know this to be a fact. We think if our corresondent will buy half a dozen open bellsgood loud ones-and hang them on some of his older sheep he will find them a better protection, as well as a cheaper one, than oats. We cannot say where the latter can be got. Have not seen one in five years, virtues attributed to goats are so numerous t is singular more are not kept. But perhaps those who tell of their virtues do not children; that they will protect sheep from them, and we wonder why.

#### Shaw Potatoes.

STOCKTON, N. Y., May 13, 1890. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Tell the subscriber who asks in your paper for seed potatoes of the old spotted Shaw variety, that I can spare him some next fall. I grow them among a collection of several hundred, but have none to spare F. M. VIALL. now.

#### Flock Notes.

MR. QUINCY MCBRIDE, of Burton vrites: "We have had splendid luck with our lambs this season; are raising 83 per cent of all registered Merinos dropped, and 95 per cent of the Shrops."

MR. A. W. BISSELL, of Shepherd, this State, reports that his flock of 39 head of registered Merinos sheared 597 lbs. of wool. an average of 15 lbs. 5 oz. per head, of three days less than a year's growth. The heaviest ram's fleece was 30 lbs., the heaviest ewe's 20 lbs. 8 oz. The lot included only one ram more than a year old, four yearlings, six yearling ewes, the balance breeding ewes.

FROM Bad Axe. Huron Co., Messrs. W. H. & J. McDowell send the following notes of the shearing of their flock of Shropshires and Cotswolds :

"We sheared one two year old ram and five two years old ewes that gave me 73% lbs. of wool, and did not shear down close as the weather was cold. We have a flock of 49 sheep, Cotswolds and Shropshires, and they will average ten pounds of wool. have 19 ewes, raising 38 lambs, and lost three pair of twins. The above five Shropshires are imported and took first prize at tainly fills a long felt want. Saginaw in their class against strong competition in the sweepstake. Some of the old breeders will know them. One Cotswold sheared 16% lbs. The fleeces of the Shropshires were as follows: Ram, 151/4 lbs. ewes, 16, 141/4, 141/4, 14, 14 lbs. respectively. Six Cotswolds yet to shear will, we think, average 14 lbs."

### Stock Notes.

THE catalogue of the Ball & Boyden combination sale will be out about May 20th, the value of silver as measured in gold. The when all applications will be filled. It has been delayed a little by the printer.

> Ar the Crosby Brothers' sale of Shorthorns and Poland-China swine at Greenville, this week, Col. Mann sold Poland-China swine from \$12 to \$23 per head, and nine young Shorthorn bulls at from \$40 to \$55 per head.

DR. O. PALMER, of Grayling, member of the State Board of Agriculture, has purchased of Prof. A. J. Cook the large show cow Minnie, Pocahontas 3d, their calves, and two Young Mary bulls. Minnie is an Elizabeth, bred by R. T. G. Bush, of Kentucky; Pocahontas 3d is a well bred Young Mary, bred by Hon. Wm. Ball. The two bulls are from Pocahontas 2d, now owned by Prof. Cook, and purchased of Wm. Ball. All the young ones were sired by College Derwent. This Rose of Sharon bull was sired by 33d Duke of Airdrie. He is a deep red. The Professor adds, in a private note: "My advertisement has done me good. I had eight bulls, and have sold all but two-one my stock bull.'

Hon. FRANKLIN WELLS, of Constanting reports that he has just sold to Messrs. Benham & Lintz, of Mottville, the Shorthorn bull Col. Meredith 4th, by College Acomb dam Wild Eyes Beauty by imp. Geneva Wild Eyes 29656. Also to T. W. Tomlinon, of Carroll Co., Ill., Duke of Sharon by Barrington Duke 3d 37624, dam Duchess of Sharon by 4th Duke of Sharon 31309; and 7 cows and five yearling heifers of different families, principally Phyllis and Rosemary Price for the Illinois lot, \$2,000. Mr. Wells writes: "The last sale reduces my herd materially, but I have saved some of my best things and propose to breed some good ones in the future." It is evident the demand for Shorthorns is growing every day.

MR. GEO. W. STUART, of Grand Blanc, has sold to O. S. Bristol, Almont, the Shorthorn cow Rosebud, with heifer calf by side. Also cow Roseleaf, with heifer calf by side, and yearling heifer out of Roseleaf, making with three others sold Mr. Bristol two years ago, eight head of females of the Phyllis amily, all descended from Lota 2d, by Oxford Argyll 20534, a fine red cow purchased by Mr. Stuart from Mr. Wm. Ball, of Hamburg. The cows are all from Independence 32877. Victor 41200, and son of Victor out of the dam of Independence. This gives Mr. Bristol a foundation for a good herd of Shorthorns, and of a very use

### BURLINGTON ROUTE.

But One Night, Chicago to Denver.

"The Burlington's Number One" daily vestibule express leaves Chicago at 1:00 P. M. and arrives at Denver at 6:30 P. M. the next day. Quicker time than by any other route. Direct connection with this train from Peoria. Additional express trains making as quick time as those of any other road, from Chicago, St. Louis and Peoria to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Cheyenne, Denver, Atchison, Kansas City, Houston and all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

For the Michigan Farmer. DEPRESSED CEREAL VALUES.

Among the various theories being advanced as to the cause of the low prices of our cereals, no one seems to touch one point that I think has much to do with it, and that is our government crop reports. Take 1889 as a sample: It was early published to the world that our wheat crop was 500,000,000 bushels (probably overestimated 50,000,000). All know our surplus has to seek a foreign market. It was repeatedly stated last fall that the old world was short 200,000,000 bushels of wheat and over 100,-000,000 bushels of rye; which, if true, ought to have told favorably on our crop values. But did it? Not a bit, as foreign buyers took very sparingly of our best wheat in New York at 80 to 85 cents. Now if the old world shortage was true, is it not preand we travel around a good deal, too. The sumable that if this knowledge of our large surplus had been kept from them that they would have bought surplus of us more readily and at enhanced values? But no, believe their own tales. It is asserted goats we told them we had lots of it, and they will keep diseases from horses by being could get as they wanted it and virtually at kept in the stable with them; that their their own price. The withholding of such milk is a great remedy for impure blood in information I believe would have added ten or more cents to every bushel of our wheat. the ravages of dogs, etc. Still no one keeps We also told them as early as possible that we had two billion bushels of corn, and they knew our surplus must seek their market, which it has more largely than usual and at their own price. Call me a crank, or old

> should we tell Europe of our surplus? Let them find it out if they can. It is known to all that our cereals are sold without profit to the producer, and in fact largely at an absolute loss. General Butler, in a late speech, says the farmers pay six per cent interest and their mortgages are drawing seven and eight per cent interest, and that farmers can never pay them at this rate. Is not the general's four per cent from the farm rather high? Now, how long, I ask, can we stand this state of things? Are not its effects already severely felt in the general business of the country? Past experience tells us that when farmers are not prosperous, all other branches of business sympathize and so are also not prosperous.

fogy, I believe these crop reports are of

very great damage to our agricultural in-

terests in aiding depressed values. Why

And now, to cap the climax, Congress is asked to pass the Butterworth Bill, which it seems to me, if done and enforced, is another blow to agriculture that must in the near future produce the worst financial crash this country has ever yet experienced. Unless something shall intervene in the immediate future to reward the farmer for his labor, Congress had better husband the Treasury surplus, as it will all be needed to build poorhouses with. PRODUCER.

THE Champion Manufacturing Co., of Cininnati. O., has brought out a new and effective device for extermination of those troublesome pests, the potato bugs. With this

#### NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan.

Muir has raised \$50,000 for a condensed milk The wheat yield in Lapeer County it is asserted will not be above one-tenth of a crop

Frederick Buhl, old resident and fur merchant of this city, died on Monday, aged 54 years. supervisor of his township for 15 years, is

dead, aged 68 years. Thomas Nestor, lumber city, died at Baraga, Upper Peninsula, of

paralysis, on Monday The Louisiana lottery took \$40,000 out of this city before the last drawing. And yet the times are so hard!"

O. W. Parsell, of Flushing, has gone t for a carload of Clyde horses, which e intends to ship to Oregon. Jackson gardeners are going to put mor land into celery this year than ever before The White Plume is the favorite variety.

Ann Arbor's electric cars must be running Sept. 1, or a guarantee of \$1,000 will be orfeited to the city. The 2,000 employes of the planing mills and

ox factories at Saginaw are moving for nine hours per diem and ten hours pay. The natural gas company at Port Huron ha ld its plant to a company which will make

A Sand Beach man has set 4,000 plum tree this spring. Huron County is said to be as well adapted to the growth of plums as Oceana.

artificial gas. Natural gas is played out.

The will of the late Bishop Borgess bequeaths his fortune of \$50,000, except some \$12,000 in legacies to relatives, to five Catholic charities. Farmers are getting anxious for warm and ry weather. The blekory buds are big as a

squirrel's ear, and the proper time to plant corn is at hand. The number of children of school age in this State is 639,227, and the primary school interest fund to be divided among the coun-

t'es amounts to \$356,819. Three boys, under ten years of age, were captured in the cellar of a store at Ann Arbor, with about \$1,000 worth of plunder they had stolen. That's beginning early.

The William ton cheese factors is making theese at the rate of 1,000 pounds per week, and its patrons are getting 85 cents per cwt for milk, according to the Enterprise. Henry May, 80 years old, and one of the pioneers of Sanilac County, died on the 14th, death being hastened by an accident several

days before by which his hip was broken. It took fifty years of married life to convince Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Br.gstock, of Dexter, that marriage was a failure. But they are convinced at last, and a divorce is sought.

has been missing since April 8th. His body was found in Thunder Bay, and it is supposed he walked off the drawbridge and was drown The carpenters' strike in this city is still or and building operations are practically sus-pended. A large sum in aid of those who are

J. W. Creighton, business man of Alpens

'out" was received from Philadelphia on Thursday. trees on Douglas Avenue, thinking they had got hold of slippery elm. Not that kind of trees, and the boys have got into lots of

The Kalamazoo street railway, mortgage for \$100,000 to the Central Trust Company of New York, was sold to trustees of the bonds, on the 15th, for \$42,550. Kalamazoo parties bid up to \$42,500, then quit. Three thousand eight hundred and fifty

feet of the St. Clair tunnel are finished. The rate of progress is 105 feet per week. The workmen suffer considerably, often coming bleeding at the nose and ears. The financial report of the flower festiva shows the receipts, including the subscriptions to the "golden book," were \$19,912, the expenses \$13,018, leaving \$6,894 to be divided

mong the 23 charities represented. The smartest kind of a thief is he who can successfully locate a woman's dress pooket. It took two young fellows to steal \$20 from an old lady passenger on a Michigan Central

The Plainwell papers are discussing the

train near Lansing the other day.

what kind of an iron bridge. The exp

will be about \$700, but its a bigger thing the Luther Beecher's tunnel to the community A cloth peddler operating in Lenswee Wakefield's bank at More getting two forged notes cashed. He sented two notes for \$150 each, oster

iven by well-known farmers, secured \$30 hem and disappeared. The Supreme Court has refused to i mandamus asked for by the Board of tion of this city, to compel the Board mates to reinstate the item for \$15,00

by the Board of Education for free text. and to be taken from the per capita tar The will of the late Mrs. Elvira Ellion Lansing's recently deceased p queaths her entire fortune of \$25,000 Woman's Foreign Missisnary Society Methodist church, directing some heathe shall be named after her, and educated

Brown City is a live town-for a small The farmers in the vicinity are also They are bound to have a flax mill th summer, and each will give the use of wo acres of land to the company to raise upon, free of charge, and also free lots the min.

If you take a notion to break your neck; the defective sidewalks in Romeo or a lage or town indulging in such ex uxuries, be sure you do not fall o which has not been opened at least

Mary A. Crane, of Grand Rapids, died onth while taking Dr. J. C. Kennedy's e c ozone treatmen'. Dr. E. D. Disbrow p ned an article or ticiz ng Kennedy's tr ent, and saying the machine used was erous to weak patients. Dr. Kennedy : ues for \$10,000 dámages.

Saline Observer: At the Josenhaus gold wedding last week, a piano given to them a wedding present 50 years before was used furnish music. Mr. and Mrs. Josembans and 59 years of age, respectively, and the parents of 16 children, 12 of whom living, and all but two were present on

W. E. Reid, of Grand Rapids, the " sy oostmaster," charged with using the or fraudulent purposes, has been donew trial, which he asked because he judge and jury how he could summon "bla spirits and gray" to carry his celestia mail But up the case goes to the U. S. Supr Court, while Reid waits behind the bars. will probably be fined \$500 and 18 mo elapse before the case comes into the high

It only cost Chas. Smitkle, of Kingston, to dollars and costs to beat his eight-year-of stepson with a cane because he had a cleaned his bosts properly. Then it came light that he had tied up his step-daughter hild of tender age, by the thumbs and flog The child's short black and blue from blows, were bar et off with another ten-dollar fine and a re mand. A little taste of the punishment likes to inflict might do good.

Three clever swindlers, who did business this city under the name of Stern & Sha were arrested in Cincinnati. While here, t rented a house, fitted it with furniture, tained on the installment plan, raked couple of sewing machines, a top waron a sausage machine for the meat market ran; a watch, so as not to keep their cusers waiting, and paid for part of their g arefully detect ves found great difficult racing them, but finally got a clew which their arrest this wee'

#### General.

At Pulacki, N. Y., a flow of natural gas was struck on Tuesday night.

Although Uncle Sam is supposed to have put his foot down on the Mormon busines 150 Mormons arrived at New York this we and are en route for Salt Lake City. Commander McCalla of the steamer En

orise, has been convicted of the charge cruelty to the seamen under him and suspend from rank and duty for three years. Robert Garbutt, well-known conduct he Michi: an Central, running from Winds o Buffalo, fell from the top of his train to ween the cars and was instantly killed, the

The propeller Frontenac was short 1,50 cushels of grain on her last trip to Buffale These "shortages" are somewhat remarkab and seem to properly belong under anothe head-steals.

Gov. Nichols, of Louisiana, strongly a-

nessage, against granting privileges to t Louisiana lottery company after the proharter expires. Senator Jones, of Nevada, said in enate in a speech on the remo

vised the State Legislature, in his an

silver, that in three days after the passage of a bill for free coinage silver would be wor \$1.29 per ounce. Edward O. Wolcott, voungast member the United States Senate, and descendent Oliver Wolcott, who was in Washington's cab-inet, was married at Buffalo to Mrs. Francis M. Bass, of that city, on the 14th.

The Senate committee has reported favo the senate committee has raported ravoubly the bill to transfer the tish commission to the Department of Agriculture. The condittee on fish and fisheries does not approve and will try to defeat it in the House

The comptroller of the city of New York charged with doing a little sharp business. He has \$20,000,000 of the city's funds i banks, drawing 21/2 per cent, and is borrowi money from the same banks and paying for per cent interest. In consequence of frauds practiced by shi

pers under billing weights, the Grand Trun and Canadian Paoine railroads have notified their agents that no more grain in bulk for track delivery will be accepted and hereafter all grain must pass through elevators. The Winona Mill Co.'s immense flour mi Winona, Mnn., was burned on the 15 of \$365,000. The mill had a capacity 2,600 barie's per day, and was the figest an

best equipped mill in the country. The visib supp'y of wheat was reduced 25,000 bushels Fifty years ago last Monday Alvin Adam began the express business in Boston with a boy and a wheelbarrow. On the 50th annivers ary the employes of the express compan number 20,000, it owns 3,000 horses, 2,00 wagons, and covers 25,000 miles of railroad

Now the millers are kicking against the jute burla; s and manufactured jute bags. The tri State millers' association, composed of millers or Michigan, Ohio and Indiaua, in session at Fort Wayne, Ind., make a vigorous protest. Mr. Livingston, national lecturer of

Farmers' Alliance, argued before the Ways and Means Committee, the expediency of erecting government warehouses where farmers' crops could be stored pending a rise in prices. He cars \$16,000,000 will be enough to build the warehouses. The \$8,000 liquor license granted to John ennon, the one and only saloon-keeper he town of Dracut, Mass., was revoked

the selectmen and the money refunded. The

act is in obedience to public sentime

the one saloon was found to be so dem

John Crouch, wealthy farmer living near Bentleysville, Pa., his wife and son were brutually murdered by unknown parties of Tuesday night, the object being, apparently, money, which Crouch, who was the richest man in that part of the country, was supposed to keep by him. Mr. Grouch was 75, his willo keep by him. Mr. Crouch was 75, his wife

70 and his son 35. Gen. Ben Butler sounds a nete reference to western farm mortgages, ich New England savings banks hold fro \$10,000,000 to \$30,000,000. Not a few eastern people have their savings invested in mort gages on lands and farms they could buy out right for less than half the face value of the

By a cave-in of the Hartford mine at Ash ley, three miles from Wilkesbarre, Pa., 28 men were eutombed, with no hope of resoue. A party penetrated to within sight of two dead bodies, but the place was so full of black lamp that it was impossible to approach ther. Three men were taken out, but so badly injured by deadly gases and the r burns, that recovery is not hoped for.

In the town of Warren, 18 miles from Wabash, Ind., a boycott has been instituted against the merchants by the farmers' mutual

benefit associ of 1,000 in the simply packin newspaper in will remove. fall, and in ge The sevent

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Choice young The Durocs are the late test at

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association, when the merchants are in the vicinity. The merchants are packing up to get out, and the only per in the town has shul its office and pove. There will be no fair held this

and in general, there is quite a muss, the

onth report of the Bureau of Statis-Labor has been issued. The number kes in five years was 9,384, in which persons were engaged. The amount wages was \$8,042,915.50. The cost to

mizations by reason of strike benchuducts of strikes was \$1,210.260.58, ated gain in wages was \$18,623,660.00s to employers from all sources

ridge. The expense s a bigger thing than to the community. ting in Lenawee Co. bank at Morenci by es cashed. He pre-150 each, ostensibly

the Board of Educa-el the Board of Esti-em for \$15,000 voted n for free text-books per capita tax. s. Rivira Elliott, one

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n Romeo or any vicin such expensive
not fall on a stress

Two Mormon elders proselytizing in Washington and Holes counties, Fla., made eight female converts, and were ready to start for Utah. The husbands and fathers of some of the women interferred, tied the elders to trees, flogged them unmercifully, then drove them into the swamps. The young women were taken to their homes and a committee appointed which saw each one was well whipped by her husband or father, and sweet peace now broods over the community. Nobody knows what became of the Mormons, and nobody seems to care.

Charges of cruelty made against the supernt of the Rhode Island Orphans' Home and of the knode leaded opposite the fast December by the State of Education, who exonerated the sudent, one M. C. Healey. The matter a political issue, Democrars refusing for the annual appropriation till a e investigation was held. This dis-hocking system of brutal treatment cds of the State, who were beaten, and overworked. A lady who became f the condition of things managed ective employed as teacher and ed evidence against the barbarian

after the Mexican war, Gen. John C. was in command of some U.S. troop nia. In settling his accounts with nt, there was an apparent shortage , which has been standing against ince. He has always been poo to pay. Recently, being placed red list, he had business which i the looking over of the old ac-e officer in charge found on file for the \$18,000, which a careless ver credited on the books. More her investigation disclosed a bal-emont's favor of \$2,100, which the at has owed him for forty years on of the old veteran at finding the sched to his name, undeservedly so. removed, can be imagined.

Foreign.

The Germans, despite the money and me and has expended to secure territory in a, are making themselves masters of the the country at a comparatively. Stanley, the great African exorated the apathy of the govern-in a speech at London on the his vigorous remarks, of which is talking, may rouse the British lon to at least a growl.

It is said petitions from America, England France, Germany, &c., praying the Czar to smellorate the condition of Siberian exiles, are arriving in great numbers at the various assies and legations. It is quite doubtfu ever come under the eye of ar, though he will probably hear of haracter, volume and number; and if nates the outside world will prob shir not hear of it.

FOR SALE

JACOB P. SLEIGHT, BATH, MICH

Sweet Potatoes and Yam Plants.

Sweets, Jersey Red, Jersey Yellow; Yams, Bermudas, Southern Queens. By careful experience in growing sweet potatoes and yam plants. I am able to offer you strong and well rooted plants, and varieties best adapted to our cool climate wherein many varieties never mature. I pack so as to reach any point safely. By mail, post paid, 100, 49 cents; 200, 75 cents. By express, you pay charges, 500, \$1.25; 1.000, \$2.25.

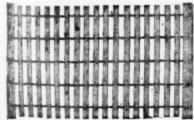
HENRY SHULL, Beaver Dam, Allen Co., Ohio

AUCTION SALE

CATTLE.

J. M. STERLING & Co. will offer for sale at the County Fair Grounds, Monroe, Mich.— Col. J. A. Mann, Auctioneer, Wednesday, May 28, 1890,

AT ONE O'CLOCK, P. M. 3 Bulls, 21 Registered Cows and Heifers and 12 Grade Cows and Heifers. Write for catalogue.



FARM, STOCK AND FACTORY

ORNAMENTAL FENCES.

BEST and CHEAPEST in the MARKET! Send for catalogue

THE LINDSAY FENCE. 550 Fort St. west, Detroit.

VICTORIA HOGS.

I have a lot of Victoria hogs, both sexes, and different ages, which I will sell at very reasonable prices. Stock all recorded or eligible to record. Address O. ROBINSON. Pontiac, Mich.



100 DUROC JERSEYS.

Choice young pigs ready to ship. Prices low. The Durocs are superior to other breeds—so says the late test at the Michigan Agricultural College—write the President for Bulletin No. 60 and see. We also have recorded and grade Jersey cattle. An eight months' St. Lambert bull calf (A. J. C.), a dandy. \$25 takes him.

QUINCY McBRIDE,

Golden Era is six years old, a rich red chest-nut, 15% hands, perfectly sound; a trotter by inheritance, and a very fine actor—undeveloped. A sure foal getter. Will make the season at the Finley farm, four miles west of Ann Arbor. Terms, \$25.00 to insure. Address H. P. FINLEY,

**HORSES** AT BARGAINS!

Island Home Stock Farm.



T. W. PALMER'S LOG CABIN STOCK FARM! 150 PERCHERONS.

100 JERSEYS. To be Disposed of this Season.

Springdale Farm, Lansing, Mich., JAMES M. TURNER. Proprietor.



SHROPSHIRE SHEEP,

Clydesdale, Shire and Cleveland Bay Horses,

And Poland China SWINE.

WHY NOT HAVE THE BES1.

40 Shropshire Rams. 10 Poland-China Boars. 50 Imported Shropshire Ewes 20 Poland-China Sows in Pig. 10 Shorthorn Bulls. 7 Imported Stallions.
Jersey and Guernsey Bulls.

If you are in want of anything in our line write us for prices and catalogue

STANDARD-BRED TROTTERS, BATES-BRED SHORTHORNS.

BERKSHIRE PIGS! The high-bred trotting stallion

Teusha Grondie 5001, will make the season of 1890 at Black Meadow for Mambrino Chier II.
Waterloo Duke 25th is at head of Shorthorn herd.
Sired by 7th Duke of Leicester 8018; dam Waterloo
50th by Duke of Brant 55478; g. d. Waterloo 43rd by
4th Duke of Clarence 2018s, etc. Address

BURLINGTON 9491,

PEDIGREE: BURLINGTON 9491, by Darlington 2885, he by Wellington 2716, son of Kentucky Prince 2470. Darlington's dam Boadicea by Rysdyk s Hambletonian. Wellington's dam by Ethan Allen 43, King of the Morgans. Burlington's dam Miss Julia, by the Great Volunteer 55, and she is sister to St. Patrick. four year old record 2:194. Dzscription:—Burlington is a bright bay, 16 hands, of superb finish and weighs 1,175 lbs., is very fast as will be shown after the season is over. He will be allowed to serve a few good mares besides my own at the moderate fee of 255 to insure.

Es to insure.
Farmers and breeders will consult their best Farmers and breeders will constitute that the tinterest by examining Burlington, before selecting any other stallion. Send for tabulated pedigree, etc. Address

JOHN 0'DELL, Agent,

COLONEL HOOK 7611, (STANDARD UNDER RULE 6)

Eddy 2:16%, Charles Hilton 2:17%. First dam Lady Hook by Cyclone 1956), record 2:23%, eighteen heats in 2:30, and sire Dr. Sparks two year old, record 2:25%); second dam Mambrino Jenny by Mambrino Patchen 58 (sire of London 2:20% and fifteen in 2:30 list, and his daughters are the dams of 41 in 2:30 list, eight from 2:15% to 2:20); third dam Rasina, (grandam of Sally Cossack 2:22% and Aristmont 2:27%,) by Alexander's Abdallah 15, (sire of Goldsmith Madd 2:14, sire dam of Favonia 2:15); four, five, and six dams thoroughbred. Colonel Hook will make the season of 1890 at my farm in Okemos, Ingham Co., Mich. Limited to 20 mares at \$25.00 the season. Mares not proving in foal can have the usual remit. Send for circular.

A. N. HARRINGTON.

Franklin, Oakland Co., Mich. STALLION SEASON 1890

ALPHINGTON 5702, by Pilot Medium 1597, sire of Jack 2:15, etc; first dam by Masterlode 596, sire of Belle F 2:154, etc.; second dam by Mambrino Chief Jr. 214, sire of Mambrino Sparkle 2:17, etc. Stands at \$30 the season or \$45 to insure.

OTTON PRINCE 7967, by Bayard 53, sire of Pilot Jr. 12: first dam by Jim Fisk 1726; second dam Cotton Picker, pacer, 2: 724 (dam of Cotton-ette 2:334). Stands at \$15 the season or \$25 to insure. Send for catalogue giving terms, full pedi-

GOLDEN ERA 8182, Sire Mambrino Patchen 58; dam Golde

Lake by Lakeland Abdallah 351, full brother to Harold, sire of Maud S, 2:08%.

46 South Ingalis St., Ann Arbor.

# Black Meadow Farm, OAKLAND STOCK FARM

Wedgewood 2:10, etc.); third dam Young Portla dam of Voltaire 2:394, sire of Bessemer 2:134; Child Harrold, two mile record 5:04, Hyman, trial 2:32, Consuela, trial 2:3446, Nora Lee, trial 2:34, Voltigeur, trial 2:30, by Mambrino Chief 11. Caveat's second and third dams are already classed among the great brood mares. His first dam is a mare of still greater promise, be being her first foal. Caveat is pure gaited, fast, very handsome and stylish. He will make a short season and be put in training. Season. 800.

NIP SIC—Chestnut colt, 15½ hands, foaled 1857, sired by Nugget 2:26% (sire of Gold Leaf 2:19, Nettle Leaf 2:23½, etc.); first dam Zelinda Wilkes (dam of Nettle Leaf 2:23½ and San Malo, three year record 2:29½), by George Wilkes; second dam by Alexandria's Abdallah. Nip Sic is full brother to Nettle Leaf and San Malo. He is a beautiful dark chestnut, will be 16 hands when matured, is possessed of great substance and shows a pure fast gait. He will make a short season at 800 and be put in training.

FISCHER—Bay horse, 16 hands, foaled

make a short season at \$50 and be put in training.

FISCHER—Bay horse, 16 hands, toaled 1883, sired by Joe Gavin (son of Messenger Duroc and Fanny Mapes, dam of Jerome Eddy 2:16%), dam a bloodlike mare with trial 2:35%, s. t. b. by Belmont. Insure \$25.

Oakland Stock Farm is at Royal Oak, on the D. & M. R. R., eight miles from Detroit.

Ten approved mares (the first to apply) will be bred to each of the said colts—Caveat and Nip Sic, on shares. Address

A. F. WILCOX, DETROIT, MICH

1890, BREEDING STABLES, 1890. STALLIONS IN SERVICE.

George Milo, Record 2:33, No. 1313. Limited to 16 mares during March and April at \$40.00 to insure. In charge of Henry Hains, V.S., Jackson, Mich.

Bonnie Wilkes No. 3261.

Colonel Mapes No. 3024. Trial mile in 2:42. To insure, \$25.00. Send for our catalogue. DEWEY & STEWART. Owosso, March 15th, 1890.

> HIS 2:15%

ROYAL FEARNAUGHT

AT COLDWATER, MICH. 13 in 2:30 at 16 Years Old.

2:194.

DOOR PRAIRIE LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION Clydesdales and Cleveland Bays DOOR VILLAGE, IND.
STYLE, ACTION and QUALITY,

Also a number of

E. DARLING,
Paw Paw, Mich.

M. THORNTON, Northville, Mich., live
in any part of the country at reasonable rates.

Good references.

PERCHERON IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE! DIRECTORY

FORTY HEAD OF WELL-BRED

SHORTHORNS

BALL, Hamburg, and W. E. BOYDEN, Delhi Mills.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5th, 1890, AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M

The lot catalogued comprises some of the finest cattle ever offered at a public sale in the tate. The families represented are Rose of Sharon, Mazurka, Flat Creek Young Mary, Camilla, tc., all with top-crosses of the highest breeding. The young things are sired by such bulls as ord Hilpa 63417, Loudon Duke of Hidaway 4th 8763, and imp. Baron Barringtonia (Vol. 35.) The emales in calf will be to these bulls and 6th Constance Duke of Hildaic 91162. Three of these unlis will be on exhibition at time of sale.

The recent sales of Shorthorns show that the interest in good cattle is growing rapidly, and urchasers may feel certain that the animals will not depreciate in value in their hands.

TERMS OF SALE WILL BE LIBERAL. Catalogues free on application to either party. Send for one and make your selections WM. BALL.

W. E. BOYDEN.

OAK HILL

STOCK FARM,

C. E. LOCKWOOD, - Proprietor.

WASHINGTON, MACOMB CO., MICH

Clydesdale Horses.

Berkshire Hogs

All stock recorded or guaranteed as represented. Stock for sale at all times.

FOR SALE.

J. W. HIBBARD, Proprietor.

BENNINGTON, SHIAWASSEE COUNTY, MICH.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE.

LARGE

B. J. BIDWELL;

of the most fashionable families.

C. F. MOORE,

COL. J. A. MANN, Auctioneer.

ST. CLAIR, MICH., Bates and Bates Topped

Represented by the following families:

Duchess, Barrington, Kirklevington, Tes Rose. Victoria Duchess, Place,

Craggs, Young Mary, Constance, Moss Rose, d other high bred sorts. At the head of the erd being the flue Duke bull GRAND DUKE OF AIRDRIE 62933.

Young stock of both sexes for sale.

DELHI MILLS, MICH ..

MERINO SHEEP

The Shorthorn herd on this farm was never in better shape than at present. Lord Hilpa 63417 and Imp. Barrington Barringtonia AT HEAD OF HERD!

Several Choice Young Bulls for Sale, Ready for Service this spring.

ALSO A FEW CHOICE FEMALES. MERINO SHEEP. Flock of over one hundred breeding ewes yearlings and lambs of both sexes for sale. Visitors always welcome. If you cannot come and look over the stock write for particulars. Address

W. E. BOYDEN. SELECT HERD

Bates Cattle! HAZEL RIDGE FARM, SANDWICH, ONT.

Thorndale Rose Barrington,
Kirklevington, The herd consists of Duchess. Wild Eyes

Farm across the Detroit River, immediately opposite the Exposition grounds. Call upon or address WM. WRIGHT, Preprieter,

35 Fort Street West, Detroit.

Cattle are Advancing!

We offer for sale Five Hereford Bulls

of "Lord Wilton" and "Horace" Strain, and at the prices we will make any farmer in Michigan can afford to own one. We sell in order

to make room for more stock, which we expect within the next thirty days. Write for particulars.

SHORTHORNS!

Owing to having sold a portion of my farm for business purposes, I will close out my entire herd of Shorthorn cattle at very reasonable prices. Will sell singly, in lots, or the herd in a lump. The breeding of these cattle cannot be

A few young bulls sired by Lord Kirklevington of Erie 44182, from 16 to 20 months old, are offered low. Lord Kirklevington of Erie is also for sale. Send for catalogue and look over the breeding of the herd. Address

JOHN P. SANBORN, Port Huron, Mich FOR SALE

Ad 18907. There is included in his pedigree the blood of Mercedes, Violet, Billy Boelyn, Lady Clifden, Texlar, Lady Clay and Rooker, the founder of the great Aaggie family. One of the finest bred young bulls in the State. Sold for cash or a good note one year at six per cent. He is a prize.

MILLS BROS., a19-tf Shorthorn Bulls For Sale.

CATTLE.—Snorthorns.

J. OOOK, Owosso, breeder of Shorthorn A. Cattle, and Shropshire Sheep. Stock for sale. All stock recorded and of popular families. Write to A. J. Cook, Agricultural College, for prices.

ARON P. BLISS, Swan Creek stock farm, breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns, Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited and prompt-y answered. C. S. Baldwin, Manager. P. O. ad-dress, Saginaw, Saginaw Co., Mich. au22-26

A. D. DeGARMO, Highland, Oakland Co., breeder of Shortnorn Cattle. Stock farm haif a mile north of station. Young stockfor sale at reasonable prices.

RTHUR ANDERSON, Monteith, Allegan Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, established to years, with Oxford Count 57326 by Imported Wild Eyes Connaught 34099 at head. Correspondence solicited.

horn cattle, Clydesdale horses, Poland-china hogs and Hampshire Down sheep. Stock of each for sale. Correspondence promptly canswered.

EVERGREEN HILL STOCK FARM, J.

Write for prices. RANK MERRITT, Charlotte, Mich., breeder of highly bred Shorthorn cattle, comprising Kirklevingtons, Waterloos, Roan Duchess and Rose of Sharons, with the highly bred built Lord Barrington of Erie 4th 70562 at head of

Young Contest No. 6408, Vol. 10, at the head of stud. The first premium horse at the Michigan State Fair five years in succession. ord. For further particulars call on or addre American Merino Sheep

of Atwood stock, descended from flocks of L. P. Clark, Edwin Hammond and W. R. Sanford GEO. A. HART, Lakeside Stock Farm Manistee, Mich., breeder of Shorthorn cat tie. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited and promptly answered.

H. HINDS, Stanton, Montcalm Co., breed er of Shorthorn Cattle and American Mering Sheep. ENRY BROOKS, Brooks Farm, Wixom, breeder of Shorthorn cattle. The following families represented: Pomons, Rose of Sharon and Phyllis. Correspondence promptly answered. Bulls, heifers, cows and calves of choice milking strains and sired b high-bred bulls. For particulars address

JOHN M. FISHBECK, proprietor of Maple
Hill Stock Farm, breeder of Shorthorn cattle of fine form and excellent pedigree. Principel families Kirklevingtons, Hudson Duchesses,
Victorias and Pomonas; 37th Duke of Hillsdale
80108. at head of herd. Young stock for sale.
P. O., Howell; residence, five miles southeast.
Write for prices. Teoumseh, Mich. MOUND SPRING BREEDING FARM

JOHN C. SHARP, "Hillside Farm," Jackson. Breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Poland China swine. Families: Perl Duchess, Rose of Sharon, Young Mary, Gwynne, Victorias, etc., with the straight Rose of Sharon bull, "Sharon Duke of Bath No. 6449" at head of herd. Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. of improved breeding and unexcelled individuality; my herd having won more prizes at the leading fairs of Michigan in the past four years than any other, having been shown at all of the leading fairs, and all stock shown has been bred by me

by me.
SHORTHORNS—The following families are represented in our herd: Oxford Vanquish, Young Phyllis, Adelaide, etc.
AMERICAN MERINOS—Sheep of approved breeding. Individual merit a specialty. Personal inspection invited. Correspondence solicited.
All stock recorded and guaranteed as represented. M. DAVIDSON, Tecumseh, Lenawee County M breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. A few hoice young females for sale. Also some young ulls. Correspondence will receive prompt ttention. Herd headed by Perl Duke 2d, and onsists of Young Mary, Rosabella and Phyllis amilies.

N B. HAYES, Eldorado Stock Farm, breeder of Shorthorns of the Young Mary, Phyllis etc., families. Young animals for sale. Also breeder of Norman Percheron stock with imp. Eldorado at the head of the stud. Correspondence solicited. P. O. address Muir Ionia Co. dily.

SNOW & SON, Kalamazoo, breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Principal families: Young Marys, Phillis, etc., headed by the Bates buil Perl Duke 3d 82644. Young stock for sale. Correspondence promptly answered. OHAFFEE, Byron, Shiawassee Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Merino Sheep and Poland China swine Al. stock recorded. Stock for sale

H. ELLINWOOD, Hose Corners, P. O. address Fentonville, Genesee Co., breeder of Shorthorns. Stock of both sexes for sale. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. n26 26

WILLOW CREEK HERD OF SHORT-Whorns. Stock for sale of good families and individual merit; Gwynne, Young Mary and Phyllis. Prices reasonable and to suit the times. O. R. Pattengell, Plymouth, Mich.

W. B. ALL, Hamburg, Livingston Co., breed-er of Shorthorns. Principal families: Rose of Sharon, Young Mary; Young Phyllis and Cruik-shank. Also breeder of thoroughbred American Merinos of the best blood as well as the most thoroughly practical.

V. O. WIXOM, Wixom, Oakland Co., breeder V. of Shorthorn Cattle of the Kirklevington, Hilpa, Flat Creek Marya, Crulkshank, Rose of Sharon, Aylesby Lady, Phyllis, Rosemary, Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Helen, and other families, headed by the pure Bates Barrington bull Barrington Duke 7th No. 72667.

WM. FISHBECK & SON, Howell, breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Principal families: Kirklevington, Darlington, Strawberry and Victoria. Herd headed by the Bates bull 3d Marquis of Longwood (Vol. 35 A. H. B.) Stock for sale. Write for prices.

Jerseys.

SMITH BROS. Ragle, Meadow Brook herd of Jerseys. Stock of the highest quality and of the best strains. Houdan chickens. \$30-19 J. G. DEAN, Hanover, high-class Jersey, of the Rioter-Alphes and Grand Duke Alexis etrains. Pedro Star 11336, son of Pedro 1187, at the head of the herd. Registered Merine Sheep.

Galloways.

GALLOWAY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION of the State of Michigan. President, Thos. Wycoff, Davisburg; Vice-President, L. B. Townsend, Ionia; Secretary and Treasurer, C. T. Wickes, Stanton. Choice recorded stock for sale. Correspondence invited. Holstein-Friesians.

J M. STERLING. Monroe, breeder of pure Holstein-Friesian cattle. Stock for sale. Cor-respondence and personal inspection solicited.

W. SEXTON, Howell, mporter and breed-er of thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Stock farm, three miles south. Devons.

G. HART, Lapeer, breeder of Percheron R., and Standard-bred Trotting horses; Devon, Galloway and Hereford cattle; Merino sheep and Cheshire hogs. All stock registered. Farm adioining city limits; residence, and breeding and talestables in the city. Come or write ms. Polled Aberdeen-Angus.

SHEEP.-Merinos.

A. WOOD, Saline, breeder of thorough-bred Merino sheep. A large stock always on hand. Also Poland-China hogs; herd started from those of B. G. Buel, of Little Prairie Ronde, and G. F. Harrington, of Paw Paw.

GEO. W. STUART & SON, Grand Blanc, breeders of pure Clark and other families of Atwood Merinos. Rams in use, Luck 427, Deacon Jr., (G. W. S. 403), and Luman Jr., (G. W. S. 364.) Also imported and grade Percheren horses and Poland-China hogs. 8. WOOD, Sailne, Wastenaw Co., breeder of Vermont and Michigan registered thoroughbred Meriuc sheep. Stock for sale.

J EVARTS SMITH, Ypsilantl, breeder of thoroughbred Merino sheep, registered in vermont Register, Rams and ewes for sale of my own breeding, together with recent selections from some of the best flocks in Vt. Examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HATHAWAY, Addison, Lenawee Co., Mich Breeder of thoroughbred American Merino sheep, registered in Vernaont and Michigan Regis-ters. Rams and ewes for sale of my own breed-ing, together with selections from some of the best flocks in Vermont. Correspondence solicited. SHORT & HARRINGTON, breeders of Merino sheep and Poland-China swine. All breeding stock recorded. Correspondence solicited. Address A. T. Short, Coldwater, Mich., or G. F. Harrington, Paw Paw, Mich. Rams sired by Diamond for sale—yearlings, two and three years old.

M. E. ANSTERBURG, breeder of thoroughbred Merino sheep (Michigan registered), Homer, Michigan. Residence, two miles northeast of village, on telephone line.

Shropshire Sheep. A GRICULTURAL COLLEGE FARM, Agri-cultural College, Mich., breeds Shropshire sheep of good families and individual excel-lence. Also Poland-China hogs from the best PROF. E. DAVENPORT, Supt. of the Farm.

A FLOCK SECOND TO NONE-Cheap as



C. S. BINGHAM, impor-ter and breeder: Shropshire sheep, goes to England early in June for his third importation. Allintending ram buyers

CEO. W. BUTTON, Flushing, Mich., breed er of Shropshire sheep from imported stock. Ram Chief, bred by Minton, of England, at head of my flock. Some choice rams and a few ewes for sale. Stock registered. Inspection in-vited. 81-1y

GAVIN LONGMUIR, Bannockburn Stock Farm, Pontiac, Mich., Importer and Breed-Farm, Pontiac, Mich., Importer and Breeder of Registered Shropshire Sheep. Stock for sale. Write for particulars.

OORBITT, Ionia, breeder of first-class
shropshire sheep of registered stock. A
few ram lambs from Buffalo Bill at reduced rates
for farmers to improve their flocks. Also a few
yearlings.

J. LESSITER, Cole, Oakland Co., breeder of Shropshire Down Sheep, registered and un-registered; also Shorthore Cattle. Stock for sale at reasonable prices and terms.



Concord, Mich.
LARGEST flock in
Southern Michigan.
Blue Blood 2d at
head of flock:sheared 17% lbs. of wool;
woyears old. Reduced rates by express. press. MONTAGUE BROS., Chubbs Corners, importers, breeders and dealers in Shropshire

PA porters, breeders and dealers in Shropshire sheep. Stock for sale at all times. Inspection of stock and correspondence solicited. ROBERT R. SMITH, Howell, breeder of and dealer in registered Shropshire sheep. Stock always for sale. Terms to suit customers.

T. A. BIXBY, Lake View Stock Farm, South Haven, breeder of Shropshire Sheep from imported stock. All registered. Largest flockin Western Michigan. Inspection invited. f16-1y VALENTINE BROTHERS, Dexter, Wash-tenaw Co., dealers in imported and breed-ers of registered and unregistered Shropshire sheep. Stock always for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited. may 25-1y



C. W. Jones, Richland, Mich. Poland-China Records.

GEO. I. STRACHAN, Palo, Mich., breeder of registered Poland-China swine. Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited. Special rates by express. 821-6m

REENWOOD STOCK FARM. Polands China swine a specialty. Breeding stock recorded in Ohio P. C. Record. Correspondence and inspection invited. B. G. BUELL, Little Prairie Ronde, Cass Co., Mich. 814-89-1y W. INMAN, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw Co.; breeder of Poland-Chinas of the most popular strains. Some superior young pigs for sale, Also Merino sheep. All stock bred from recorded animals. Correspondence solicited.

H. W. RILEY, Greenville, Mich., breeder of for sale. di4-69

WILL GREEN, Pontiac, Oakland Co., breeder of Registered Poland-China swine. Stock for sale. Breeding pens, two miles south of Orchard Lake R. R. station. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

NEIL FRANCIS, Oakwood, Oakland Co., breeder of Poland-China swine of the most fashionable strains. Correspondence solicised.

TIS S. MEAD, Owosso, Shlawassee Co., breeder of Poland-China swine. Young stock for sale at prices to suit the times. Write or come and see me.

ROBERT NEVE, Pierson, Montcalm Co., breeder of Poland-China swine and high-class poultry, and sells at low prices. TRUE BROTHERS, Armada, Macomb Co. breeders of Poland-China swine. Breeding stock all of choice families. All stock recorded Write for prices. f25-1y Whion HERD Pure Poland-China Swine.
Breeding stock recorded in Ohio Record.
Tecumseh 2d 6155 and Brigham, Vol. XII., in use.
Also Partridge Cochin and Wyandotte fowls.
Henry M. Morse, Union City, Mich.

GEO. S. MAROY, Portland, breeder of first-class registered Berkshire Swine and thoroughbred Merino Sheep. Stock for sale. W. TUBBS, Delhi Mills, Washtensw Co., breeder of pure Suffolk Swine. Choice stock for sale. Correspondence promptly answered.

Chester-Whites.

CHESTER WHITES. A herd second to none. Cheap as the cheapest, quality considered. Have taken more premiums than all other herds in the State for the past four years. Noted for early maturity and great fattening qualities. C. A. Searing, Lyons. Ionía Co., Mich. O SAY, WHEN YOU WANT imported.
Chester-White pigs from registered stock, that are extra fine and hard to beat, write to A. H. Warren, Ovid, Mich.

POULTRY.

FOR SALE.—Silver Spangled Hamburg eggs, \$1.25 for 13; Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$1.25 for 13; breeding stock all first-class. Address James R. Brooks, Southfield, Mich.



Cedar Springs, Mich. Cedar Springs, Mich.
breeder and shipper of pure,
high-class Poultry. White
Leghorns, Rose Comb Brown
Leghorns, W. F. B. Spanish, Wyandottes, Langshans,
Brahmas, B. B. R. Game and
premiums won last fall, including 20 at State
Fair. Eggs, 82 per 13, 83.60 per 26. Fair hatch
guaranteed. Mention Farmer.

MATKINS STOCK FARM. Birmingham, Mich., Shetland ponies, Exmore ponies, high-class Jersey cattle, Small Yorkshire and Poland-Chinas wine, registered, and individually excellent. Stock for sale.

POULTRY—Rose Comb Brown and White Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas. Eggsin season. \$1.25 per 13; \$2.09 per 26; \$3.00 per 45. G. A. Watkins, McGraw Building, Detroit.

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We mean exactly what we say. We have 146 Head Imported and Pure Bred Stallions and Marcs, 6 French Coach Stallions, 36 Head of Grade Stallions and Aires, 20 Sheliand and Exmoor Ponles, and 27 Head Registered Holstein Cattle, nearly all of which must be disposed of during this season, owing to changes in our business. If you think of buying write us (describing what you want) for our and Prices, and we will convince you that it will pay you well to buy of us.

SAVAGE & FARNUM, Detroit, Mich.

4 MERRILL BLOCK, Detroit, Mich.

CLYDESDALE HORSES SHORTHORN CATTLE

Hereford Cattle and Shropshire Sheep. Shorthorn breeders will note among the nimals FOR SALE PURE DUCHESS animals FOR SALE FURE DUCLESS
BULL, Grand Duke of Springdale: color, redroan; dropped December 24, 1888. Got by
Grand Duke of Woodburn 86235, out of Grand
Duchess of Ridgewood 7th, Vol. 33, page 224.
Also Wild Eyes bull, Wild Eyes Duke of

J. S. & W. G. CROSBY, PROPRIETORS.

Shorthorn, Jersey and Guernsey Cattle,

ROYAL OAK, MICH,

F. A. BAKER, 69 Buhl Block, Detroit, Mich Somerset Stock Farm.

Combines the blood of Guy 2:10% and St. Julien 2:11%, being descended from Kentucky Prince sire of Guy, and Volunteer, sire of St. Julien.

Somerset, Hillsdale Co., Mich.

Louis Napoleon 207, sire of Jerome

A. N HARRINGTON. WOOD BROS. STOCK FARM

STALLIONS, 1890.

CAVE 3 T-Bay horse 15% hands, foaled 886, sired v. Brown Wilkes, 2.21s; first dam cuma by Harrold, sire of Maud S, 2.03s, etc. sec-nd dam Yolando (dam of Yuba 2.24% and Yazo

Sire of Townsend Chief, with 30 days work a four years old trial mile 2:42%. Of Edwyna a three years old, quarter, 37%; mile, 2:47. Record, 2:54%. To insure, \$35.00.

AN OUTCROSS

For services write

JAMES WALKER. CET.

For Sale Very Cheap.

One seven-eighths Percheron Stallion, six years old, sired by Woodman's Duke, dam by Moro, grand dam by a pure bred Percheron. Can show some good stock from him. Also a number of good horses. Address

E. E. DARLING

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Several choice young bulls fit for service for sale on reasonable terms, of the following families, viz.: Thorndale Rose, Barrington, Wild Eyes, and Oxford.

HIGHER PRICES ARE A CERTAINTY.

MERRILL & FIFIELD,

YOUNG BULLS.

Holstein-Friesian bull Mercedes Violet Boelyn

C. E. WAKEMAN, Pontiac, breeder of Short-horn cattle, Clydesdale horses, Poland.

THARLES FISHBECK, Lakeside Stock Farm, Howell, Livingston Co. Breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by Bates buil Baronet Belle Bates 47411, Belle Duchess, Cambria's Victoria, Stapleton Lass, Selinas and Bright Eyer families. Young stock for sale.

June3-1y

E Everitt Moore, proprietor, Milford. Short norn cattle, Chester White hogs, Merino sheen and Langshan fowls. Bulls Constance Duk 5th and Deflance (Vol. 35) at head of Shorthor

F. A. BRADEN, Victoria Stock Farm, Ban-A. BRADEN, VICTORIS SCOCK FARM, BRIDGERS, Crit, Shiawassee Co., breeder of purebred Shorthorns of the Victoria and Stapleton Lass families. All stock recorded. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Correspondence solicited.

S. ALLEN & SON, breeders of Fine Chester White Swine. P. O. address, Portland, Mich. SHORT HORNS

JOHN M. FISHBECK, proprietor of Maple

OHN McKAY, Romeo, Macomb Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls and heifers or sale. Correspondence solicited.

English Berkshires. My boars won the highest prizes at the largest

My coars won the highest prizes at the largest fairs in Canada, and at the Tri-State Fair at Toledo, Ohio, in 1837; also first prize and diploma at the Michigan State Fair. In 1888 they won the first prize in class and the diploma for best of any age. At the Wisconsin State Fair they won every first and sweepstakes they were entered for (two firsts and two sweepstakes.) In 1889 at the Michigan State Fair my hogs won every first prize they were showed for and there were five herds in competition, such as J. W. Hibbard's and others. First on yearling boar; first and second on boar under one year; first and third on two year old sows; first, second and third on wearling sows; first and second on sows under one year; and the diploma for the best boar any age. I don't show my hogs at the small fairs, but they have won the highest honors at the largest fairs in the world and they have always had strong competition.

Mention Michigan Farmer when writing.

J. BARTOW, East Saginaw, Mich., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Stock of all ages for sale. Inspection of the herd invited. Correspondence promptly answered. COLDWATER, MICH

LAKE VIEW" STOCK FARM,

Byron, Statecasee Ces, meck.

Breeders of pure bred Poland-China swine and registered Merino sheep. Swine recorded in O. P. C. Record. Our herd is one of the finest and best bred herds in the State, and has taken more premiums at the Michigan State Fair in the past five years than any other herd. We breed only from animals of fine quality, as well as glit-edged pedigrees. We have now for sale a superfor lot of young boars and sows, dark in color and of fine quality. Prices reasonable. Write, or come and see us. Special rates by express. Todd Improved Chesters
have been crowned
King of the Show Ring
On the farm with us may
be seen a very fine flock
of Shropshire sheep. For
circular containing full
particulars address
S. H. Todd, Wakeman, O.

B. N. COOLEY.

L. W. &O. BARNES.

- PROPRIETORS OF -

Byron, Shiawassee Co., Mich.

Wolverine Stock Farm AMOS PARMENTER, Prop., American Merino Sheep and Poland-China Swine. VERNON, - - MICH. I began breeding Poland-China swine in 1886. My purchases have all been from the herd of L. W. & O. Barnes, and of their breeding, except the boar Black Success, bred by E. J. Klever. I have now forsale some extra pigs from Barnes Luck, Luck Again, and Black Success. Pigs no akin.

FINE POULTRY Michigan Poultry Farm, Saline, Mich. HEADQUARTERS FOR Langshans, Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks.

White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyan-

dottes and Pekin Ducks.

Our stock has won more prizes at leading poultry shows than that of any other breeder in Michigan. Stock and eggs for sale at reasons b POULTRY SUPPLIES of every description. Best wire netting %c. per square foot. Oyster shell, bone meal, prepared meat, bone mills, water fountains, and every-thing needed in the poultry yard. Send stamp for our handsome 40 page illustrated catalogue, discussing all our stock and our 6,000 poultry farm. Address

Two Yearling Shorthorn Bulls. one a pure Cruickshank, at very reasonable prices. Apply to

FOR SALE

MICHIGAN POULTRY FARM, GEO. J. NISSLY, Proprietor. Saline, Mich.

JOHN LESSITER & SON,

ESLIE & BURWELL, Cottage Grove, Wis.,
breeders of pure bred Polled AberdeenAngus cattle. Best families represented. All
ages and sexes for sale. Also high grades % and
% for sale. Write for particulars. 118-6m

LIVE STOCK & REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER Sales made in any part of the United States and Canada. Terms reasonable and made known on application.

# Poetry.

MAY-DAY MOVING

You must wake and ca lime early; call me early husband dear, To-morrow will be the busiest day we've had for

just a year. The truckman's coming early; you must wake, and wake me, too,

There'll be more work about the house than both of us can do.

At five o'clock in the morning, dear, when the day begins to break.

We must both get up and stir around, and I hope for goodness sake, The day will be the only precious thing that

will be broken. And I hope you'll think, w ithout regret, at night.

You know you're apt to get provoked, and when

you're mad you swear, But try to keep your temper, dear, and don't go

You know the truckmen always do destroy things, more or less, And it's very exasperating, I really must confess

The stoves must all be taken down, and the carpets taken up, And I don't suppose we'll get a chance for

decent bite or sup;

We'll have to do the best we can, with things from the grocery store. And eat them off the mantel piece, or it may b

off the floor, Your night-shirt's packed in the oven, love, and the pillows are put away;

You must sleep on the kitchen table, to morro is moving day. Your toothbrush is near the bottom of the barrel

of boots and clothes, And the soap and towels are somewhere, bu goodness only knows.

Your books are all in the coal-box; I packed them as tight as I could. Your razor I put in the largest trunk, where I put

the coal and wood, The griddle is packed in the bureau-drawer, and

I put the bottle in with him: 'twas the best that I could do. L'ENVOL Oh! To-morrow will be the merriest day in all

truckman's here.

the glad New Year;

LORD HARRY. Lord Harry he sat on the shingles one day And his lordship with jewels was laden,

And he lifted his eye, as sweet Polly came by, The bonniest trim fishermaiden. He gave her a stare, with his lordliest air,

And he said, "I've determined to marry; I've goods and I've land, and here is my hand, I think I'm a catch," said Lord Harry. And what will you give to your lady?" said sh

To the bride whom your lordship may honor "Why, dinners and dresses and money," said h "And jewels to sparkle upon her." If you give nothing more, sir," the maiden r

"I pity the girl whom you marry! While his lordship looked down at her roug

fisher gown "What more can she want?" cried Lord Harry.

"When I have a lover," sweet Polly replied, And she blushed with a smile hat was sunn "He must give me his heart, 'ere he makes me

For 'tis love that I ask for-not money!' So she made him a courtesy, and off went m

And invited a duchess to marry; She was ugly and old, but she'd plenty of gold, And she made a good match for Lord Harry.

# Aliscellaneous.

### MISS BABBETT'S BOARDERS.

"Good morning, Mrs. Simpson. Dear me how warm it is!"

M'ss Belinda Babbet sat down on th steps of the cool piazza of Mrs. Simpson's neat cottage this hot morning in the early part of June, and, taking off her sun-hat, fanned her ruddy face vigorously, expending as much physical force in so doing as she would have done in churning, or performing her Monday's washing, or scrubbing her kitchen floor that always seemed clean, for she is what is called, in country phrase, "a thorough house keeper," and never did things by halves or economized her strength in

whatever effort she engaged. "Why, is that you, Belindy? Good-morning! I thought I heard some one a-steppin on to the piszzy, an' then Bose giv' one of his barks, the kind he allus does when anyone comes. Yis-'tis dreadful hot! What a spell of weather we are havin'! I'm nigh tuckered out and hain't got half my bakin' done, and have got to work over my butter yet, and here tis' 1 igh on to nine o'clockl 'Pears to me time never did run on so fast as it does know! I can see it every time his name's nuts and cookies were always in order for this summer! I was a-tellin' Silas only yisterday that here 'tis the first week o' June, an' I hain't nigh as forehanded as usual in my spring work. I've be'n pestered a sight it 'twas thrashin' that Dorris feller fur look upon life and its duties more cheerfulwith them hens a-scratchin' in the gardenseems as if it took me half the time to run after them-then my soap didu't come good and turned back ag'in to grease and lye, and I b'iled on three days a-runnin' before it an errand out of the room. If she an' Dick'd had at first dreaded to receive into the looked anything like soap ag'in. It really does beat the beater what gits into soap once farm twenty years ago-Have some more in awhile! Some springs it'll come without any trouble at all before you know it, then ag'in it acts like all possessed, and you can't tell what is the matter. You add more grease, and it won't look right; then you add more lye, and it's all the same; but it's lookin' all right now, and I hope 'twill stay so!"

And the voluble Mrs. Simpson stopped to take breath as she scated herself in an armchair and took up a basket of peas to shell, thus improving the time as the chatted with her morning visiter.

"Let me help you shell the peas," said Belinda, as she took up a handful and commenced opening the pods.

"No, you needn't, Belindy. You jest res yourself when you can. I can shell 'em in a few minutes while I sit here. You're tired enough, I'll warrant, with all the chores you've done this mornin'. How's Minervy this hot weather?"

"Oh, she's more comfortable, and coughs but little; the doctor says maybe she'll pick of the distribution of the mail, to know who She's rather despondent, she's had the cough so long; if she could only cheer up and believe she was going to get well, I think she P. terses were going to take boarders?"

ing look in her eyes, as the threw a handful Ford, who was sitting by, waiting for his of peas into the bright tin pan, for she did weekly paper, and hoping to get a letter from charming feliow. Poor man, he is a bache-

too abruptly to her neighbor, to whom she cmetimes came for advice.

"Land sakes! You don't say so!" ejaculated Mrs. Simpson. "Yes, and city folks, too. Amelia Peters

told me so last evening." "How'd they git 'em-advertisin'?" "Yes; they put an advertisement in the

paper, and gotan answer right away." "I don't see what city tolks wants to come out here to Lakeville for, when there's ever

so many nicer places to go to!" "I suppose it is a charge to come to this out-of-the-world place, and in the summer and autumn you know that even the most retired place in the world is attractive to large city."

"Yis, I s'pose so; and a change is what human natur' is allus a-lookin' fur. I believe there's lots of rich folks would git out of the world an' go to the moon, if they could, or to t'other world, just for a change, if 'twan't for dyin' ! Fur my part, I should think persons that's sensible ought ter knew when hey're well off, an' stay so, but land o' live an easy life, with nothin' to do but dress up and set on velvet-cushioned chairs or sofas in a parlor, and play on a pianny, I'd know enough ter know I'm well off; but may

be I shouldn't." "Taking boarders must make the work much harder," replied Belinda drawing

nearer to her subject.

"Yis: there n ust be lots of work in't an' a thankless job of it, too, I reckon. City folks is apt to be stuck up and turn up their noses at everything, an' think country folks don't know nothin', and all of that sort o' thing.

a difference in them, and it appears to me that to take a few boarders during the warm both ends meet when the year comes round. Minerva and I were talking about it last night, and the said if she were in my place she'd take a few," and Belinda Babbett's face had an expression of relief, now that she had introduced the subject that weighed so heavily upon her mind.

enough to do now, with all of your house able resorts. Hereafter let me go to some then you allus would do more work 'n any- | York." body else in the same time, an' as you say, the money for it won't come amiss. Come to think on't, Belindy, may be you'd like it

"Minerva and I got up a little advertisebefore sending it-for, you know, she writes eism before sending it. She says it reads your opinion about taking boarders before hand into her pocket she drew out a slip of paper and handed it to Mrs. Simpson, who, carefully wiping her glasses before adjusting them upon her nose, read as follows:

" BOARD .- A few boarders from the city can be accommodated with good board in a quiet family, in a rural and retired country town. Residence one mile from the station. which is reacted by stage. Address, MISS BELINDA BABBETT, Lakeville,

Conn. "The more I think on't the more I think rou'd do well, Belindy. I'd send it and see what comes on't. There's no harm in tryin

f you den't git any answer." Being thus reassured, Miss Babbett went nome with a light heart, for she placed much weight on the judgment of Mrs. Simpson. That night the advertisement was sent to the New York Tribune, and the post-office was

carefully watched for a response. When Mr. Simpson and the hired me came in to dinner that noon, his wife told him of Belinda's venture, for in the country everybody's business is of interest to his neighbors, however trival, are talked over. and discussed pro and con, for lack of more important topics to engress the attention.

"I feel sorry for Belindy and Minervy, said Mrs. Simpson: "two lone, lorn women left all alone in the world on that big farm of Squire Babbett's, and Minervy so spindin' and feeble! It's a great plty that the squire didn't approve of Belindy's marryin' Dick Wilder; he'd turned out well enough, 1 do group among the fields and woodlands. b'lieve, though he was a little rovin' in his disposition, allus g-readin' about travels and Belindy just thinks her eyes o' him, now, I maple-trees in front of the house, and doughmentioned. 'Twas only t'last sewin' meetin' that somebody was a mentionin' somethin' commendable he once done; I b'lieve | ual, she found that she, too, had learned to abusin' his poor old horse, a-whippin' it, en' b'en married an' settled down on that ar seclusion of her quiet home. peas, Silas. Do take another potater, John, an' jist he'p yourself to bread-'twould 'a' happy couple! I think the old squire repentset in his ways, he'd never let anybody know it, if he did."

In about a week after the advertisemen was sent, a letter came to the Lakeville postoffice directed to Miss Belinda Babbett, in a stranger's handwriting. The post-master face-were a substantial help and a desirput on his steel-bowed spectacles and eyed able acquisition to the meagre profits of the the chirography critically, holding it up to farm. catch the most favorable light upon it, mentally speculating as to whether it were a woman's or a man's handwriting, as he closely scrutinized the dimly stamped post-

"See here, Jane, what do you think of that ar handwriting-and where is it from?" calling his wife, who happened to be in the store, as she frequently was, about the time up and get better now the warm weather has had written to his one, and whether Miss come, so she can be out and get the fresh air. So-and-So was still corresponding with that

southern beau of hers. "It's a woman's hand, Philo," was Mrs Smith's prompt decision, "A man don't would, in time. Did you know that the nade m's and u's as fine as that. Yes, I'm sure it's a woman's writin', and right pretty, Belinda Babbett said this with a question- too," and she handed it to good old Deacon

seek his fortune.

Deacon Ford held it off at arm's length and replied: "I've left my spectacles to hum, but it

ooks ter me like a woman's writin'." Then he and Mrs. Smith fell to speculain New York City, which was cut short by Belinda's appearance at the door to procure her mall.

Belinda waited until she was a little distance from the postoffice before opening the letter, and then quickly breaking the seal, eagerly devoured its contents, with flushed cheeks and fast-beating heart. It proved to be from a Mrs. Willington, of New York, people who spend most of their time in a who, with her two children-a daughter of eight years of age, and a son of five -desired board in a quiet country place for a few weeks. Her husband, who was engaged in business in the city, would come out and pend the Sabbath each week.

Arrangements proving satisfactory, in about a week Mrs. Wellington, her daughter Ida and little Claude were coxily ensconced in the Babbett farm house, where they great- da to her sister, as she put the finishing mercy! they don't. Seems to me 'tif I could ly enjoyed the rustic surroundings and beautiful scenery, as well as the society of the two quaint but sweet-mannered women with whom they had taken up their abode.

Belinda put forth her best efforts in the culinary department, and being an excellent housekeeper and cook, made the plain country farm-house a very desirable boardingplace for the strangers.

Ida and Claude Wellington were delighted with everything, from the ducks and chickens which Miss Minerva superintended to the honest and meek- yed Jerseys that produced such ; ich cream and milk for the table; and when Saturday came and Mr. Welling-"Not all of them. I believe there is quite ton was introduced to the family circle, he was duly escorted about by Ida and Claude, who considered themselves host and hostess weather would help a great deal in making of the premises with their father as company. while Mrs. Wellington declared to her husband that she had never taken so much comfort in any watering-place or other summe resort as here at this quiet little town.

"I can rest here, William," she said. "It seems to me like a perfect paradise! Con pare this with Saratega and the irksome demands "You don't say so! Seems t'me you've got and requirements of society at such fashionwork and the farmwork and hired man to obscure, quiet country town for real rest. look after, and Minerva so kind o' feeble; but We get enough of society and peeple in New

"Yes," replied Mr. Wellington, "here is nature in all of its beauty; it is really charming! A man needs to come to such a place as this once in awhile in his life to forget business and the world and just take time to ment to send to the Tribune. I took it last | think; I believe it is easier for a man to be a evening to our minister's wife to look over good Carlstian in the country than the city. for there he has nature with him, always for the papers. I though I'd like her criti- nudging him at the elbow, as it were, to remind him of God and his relations to Him well. Then I thought I'd come over and get and humanity, while in the whirl of business and society in the city the tendency is sending it. Here it is," and slipping her to forget these things and live entirely for the present."

> The hot summer days wore on, and autumn dipped her brush in brilliant dyes and painted all the woodland and valleys in gorgeous

The sumac was flaming in deep scarlet, the beeches waved in the breeze their yellow foliage, the maples in bright red and gold, the oak in rich brown and bronze, while the asters were rurpling the way-side and rastures, except where the golden-rod filled in its patterns of gold.

Miss Minerva rallied from her languid, so much in the open air and sunlight with the children, or the cheerful society of them and Mrs. Wellington, we cannot say; tut the doctor pronounced her as being beyond recovery, and Mrs. Simpson declared that "she had really picked up a sight sence them city folks come to board with 'em."

Ide and Claude coaxed her to hunt with them for blueberries and blackberries, and wild flowers of all varieties; then if they found a bird's nest she must go to see it and the beautiful, tiny eggs it held. When the birds were hatched she was informed, and must pay them a visit also; while Claude insisted that he never could catch trout in the little brook that went rippling and winding through the meadow, unless Minerva put the bait on for him.

Mrs. Wellington often accompanied them in these rambles, and the four made a merry

Belinda was taken up mainly with her ousehold duties, although she learned to wantin' to go and see all creation. He'd love the chi'dren; and petted them as if they never 'a' gone to Californy if it hadn't 'a' | were her own. Many a nice tid-bit was given b'en for that. He set a sight by her, and them to play pienic with, under the great refreshments when they visited the kitchen. Though more confined to her work than usly, and was surprised at the interest and en a-starvin' it most to death; an' Belindy, she joyment she had gained by the change! She

To be sure, night sometimes found her quite tired out with the duties of the day, still the place was more bright and cheery ben a good match, an' they'd ben a dreadful with children there, and the parlor, usually closed, except when they had company, was ed on't afore he died, but he was dreadful now open to the air and sunlight constantly, which somehow brightened up wonderfully

the large, roomy old farm-house. Besides, the proceeds, in a financial point of view-for Miss Belinda was obliged to look the practical affairs of life full in the

One pleasant day in late September, Ida and Claude returned from the post-office with a letter from their father. On opening it Mrs. Wellington found another enclose "It is from William's coustn Richard from California. I wonder if he isn't coming?

And she engerly perused it. "I shall be in New York on Friday evening, the 24th, my dear boy, for my face is set east for the first time in twenty years. With this foreshadowing of coming events, I'll wager that you won't recognize me, for I am one of California's blg growths. I weigh over 200! Do your best now, or I'll catch your memory napping !" it read.

"I shall take him to Lakeville on Saturday," wrote Mr. Wellington, "and shall be

not want to introduce the object of her call his son Tom, who had gone to the city to krand has no one to share his large fortune with him, though his heart is large enough to embrace the family of the lamented John Rogers !"

Saturday came, and all day Mrs Wellington and the children were expectant, for they had heard so much from their father of ting what correspondent Belinda could have his favorite cousin that they felt drawn toward him, although they had never met

The Misses Babbett were informed that Mr. Wellington would bring his cousin from the West with him, and Belinda had made sundry efforts to make the "spare chamber"-especially reserved for guestsattractive by opening the shutters to admit more light, putting bouquets of fresh wild flowers in vases on the mantel, arranging with true feminine tact and taste, bright autumn leaves and grasses above the few pictures on the wails, and putting fresh tidies on the lounge and rockers. "They say he's wonderful rich, and I sup

pose he'll think our house an humble one but we'll do the best we can to make it cheer ful, for the Wellingtons' sake," said Belintouches to the room, by fastening fresh blue ribbons to loop back the muslin curtains At just four o'clock the great lumbering stage drove up to the gate of the Babbett farm house; Ida and Claude had been waiting there watching for nearly an hour. Mr. Wellington alighted, then a tall, broadshouldered man, with slightly gray hair and whiskers, fine features. and large, handsome black eyes, stepped out, and after having been introduced to the children, which he greeted with a welcome kiss, he and Mr. Wellington walked up the grassy path to the house.

Belinda was just coming down the stairs from arranging the guest chamber and met them in the ball.

"This is my cousin, Mr. Wilder, Miss Babbett-a recent importation from Californis," Mr. Wellington added, laughingly. If the earth had opened at her feet, Belinda could not have been more astonished. She extended her hand, and tried to speak, but her lips would not move.

"Don't you know me, Belinda?" the stranger asked, as he smilingly extended his hand and clasped hers.

"It has been a long absence, but I've come to stay a long while at Lakeville, uness you send me away." And Belinda could only say:

"On, Dick! Why did you stay away se ong?" the glad tears in her eyes, while he stooped and kissed her forehead. "This looks as if you and Miss Babbett nad met before," said Mr. Wellington, who

was both surprised and pleased at the way in which events were shaping themselves. "Yes," replied Mr. Wilder, "Belinds and were acquainted twenty years ago. Belinda, will you take me for a boarder?" and with out waiting for a reply he led her into the parlor, where they were all soon merrily chatting; and we'll venture to assert that a more happy group never sat down to tea in the dining-room of the old Babbett farmhouse than lingered at the table Belinda had prepared for her boarders and their guest

that night. Two weeks later the Wellington family returned to their city home, and were greatly missed by the occupants of the farmhouse. But a new light seemed to invest the dear old home, and the whole world be side, for the handsome face, the manly form of Dick Wilder, with his noble heart, had come back to her from the dim long ago, nd the chasm of silence that had been bridged by love, yet often crossed by hopes and fears, was now terminated by the happy present, and fidelity and patient love had its reward.

At Christmas there was a quiet wedding at the Babbett farm-house, and all Lake ville were on the qui vive concerning it. The Wellingtons were among the invited

"I declare for't, Belindy's grown young a sight sence Dick' come back. She don't look more'n five-an'-twenty to-night, and I know she's nigh on to for y," whispered Mrs. Simpson to Deacon Ford's wife, at the close of the ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilder went to the city to reside during the winter, Minerva accompanying them. In the meant me the old farm-house was remodeled into an elegant country seat, which was to be their summer

The munificent gift of a free library, and a sum sufficient to renovate the little, dilapidated church at Lakeville, given a short time after, caused the peeple of that quiet town to regard the donor with feelings of gratitude amounting almost to reverence, and Richard Wilder was looked upon as a hero.

"Belindy's narried better'n a prince. Silas," said Mrs. Simpson to her husband one day. "Dick's turned out to be one of the noblest men nater ever made. It all sounds just like a story in books or one of them illustrated papers. I wouldn't o' fist colored up like everythin' to jist hear had quite enjoyed the congenial society of b'ileved a word on'f if't hadn't happened his name mentioned, and got up and made Mrs. Wellington and the children, whom she right here in Lakeville. I wonder what Squire Babbett would say if he was to appear on the earth and see what a mistake he made in opposin' the match and breakin' it off twenty years age. But then he was allus so stubborn an' opinionated, I don't suppose but he'd admit but what't' was all for the best, and providential. Some folks is allus blamin' on to Providence what they alone are responsible for. After all, per'aps Belindy and Dick appreciate each other all the better for the long and lonely road each had to travel afore they met."

Why the Captious Condemn. A correspondent of the Germantow Telegraph who evidently understands some of the ins and outs of our wayward human nature, says: I was once domiciled where I came in frequent contact with the editor of s paper who was of a very censorious turn He and his wife as well, were particularly given to denounce the theatre. One morning at the breakfast table, after a prolonged tirade, which was designed as a reproof to one of his landlady's family who had attended the opera the previous evening, he was bluntly asked if he had ever visited a theatre during the performance of a drama. "No, thank heaven, I have never so sullied my soul." "Then you condemn wholesale fashion from hearsay." Here a tactful member of the family fearing an unpleasant proud to introduce you and the children. I denouement diverted attention to another know you will all like him, for he is a genial, subject. Shortly afterwards, taking a holi- to New York. day in New York, the unworldly-minded

man and his wife were met coming out of made the pavements slippery, and the bitterone of the principal theatres of that city by one of his Philadelphia friends who eigned to be much shocked and exclaimed: "That a all is here, my townsman! It s not pcs. sible that you have been listening to is

the unworldly one, "I was in a measure forced into it, a friend furnished the tickets and my wife teared giving offense by refusing to use them; don't mention it, please, over there in Philadelphia among our pecple. I would never have gone to a play at home, but it does seem as if one must do in Rome as the Romans do." "But how did you like the opera?" asked the quizzing Philadelphian. "Oh, it was a perfect revelation, Lbut don't mention please this little circumstance to any of my people, ' all the while a dulcamara smile made still more unpleasant his weak and insincere face. So it is; at home some creatures talk of nothing but ideals, ultramundane aims, honor, but when they get from home nothing but circuses in the most comprehensive sense in-

Traviata.'" "Well, you see," stammered

#### THEIR DOWNFALL.

terest them.

Uncle Cacklethorpe "had company." Nothing he liked better than to entertain his friends, and he entertained them well. The daintiest viands procurable in Persimmonville were set forth on the best china and silver in the place.

There were plenty of easy chairs, plenty of good fires in winter, and if guests could be induced to stay all night, plenty of plump feather beds for them to sleep on.

Uncle Cacklethorpe, having made his for tune out of geese and their feathers, would never permit a mattress to have place beneath his roof. "Uncle Cacklethorpe, as we have said, had

Cordelia played the hostess. Cordelia had kept house for Uncle Cacklethorpe for fifteen years.

company, and being a bachelor his niece

She was young when she began to do it but time had sl'ered that. She had also been engaged to be married, but time had made a difference there.

Uncle Cacklethorpe had discovered that Cordelia was the best housekeeper alive, and had shrewdly resolved that she should not leave him to keep house for any one e'se.

It is very easy for a rich old man to injure a poor young fellow who is paying his addresses to a female relative in that relative's Mr. Cacklethorpe rubbed his hands with

satisfaction when the fire he had kindled burst into a blaze and Cordelia quarrelled with Gustavus Gill; and since then she had spent her energies in his service, and as he had been generous to her in the matter of silk dresses, sealskin cloaks, bonnets a la mode, and other such luxuries, he never fancied that he had done her an ill turn, but rather considered himself a benefactor. As for Cordelia, she had a spirit and she

had not nined for Gustavus Gill. Still, it is unpleasant, especially in village society, to become "an old maid," and at thirty-one the borderland is crossed; although Cordelia was a pret!y burnette, petite and smallwaisted, with waving hair and fine black eyes, and had not begun to be passes yet. The friends whom Mr. Cacklethorpe enter-

tained on this particular occasion were his cousins from Omaha. Stout, good-humoured, rosy-cheeked women, with big wide-hatted husbands, who were enormously rich and exceedingly proud of the fact. They had had dinner and enjoyed it. They had retired to the parlor, and now sat before the glowing grate, wine-glasses in hand, and were in a very merry mood. The stoutest coasini in a good-humored way, rather patronized Cordelia as a poor relative still

"I'm sure I don't know what the young men are thinking of that you shouldn't be married;" she cried, and Cordelia answered

with a toss of her nead: "The last thing I ever think of is marry-

"Oh, they wouldn't let you stop to think out in Omaha !" cried the cousin. "They'd just make you have 'em. Like Tom did me. Eh, Tom ?" "To be sure they would, with looks like

hern," said Tom, gallantly, Uncle Cacklethorpe listened in terror

His cousin was capable of carrying his housekeeper off to Omaha and marrying ber forthwith to another jovial millionaire. He resolved to utter a word in season, and he did "Cordel'a gave up all them nonsensical notions years ago," he said, "Cordelia must

be gettin' on. I know at Christmas time, a

couple of years ago, I calkerlated she was in

her thirty-oneth year. She's a spinstre s. Cordelia is. She's settled down; she's past marryin' now." The color became visible in the very part ing of Cordelia's hair, and the Omaha cousin cried in one breath : "Oh, pshaw !" and one of the husbands : " Can't make me believe that ;" and another : "If you kick the to blame. bucket, Sally, I'll go for her for number

two." But the olject of all these personal remarks was not appeared. A spinster, indeed. Yee, it was true, and why? Because she had yielded in everything to that selfish old man, who now betrayed a fact that her face had not yet told any stranger. She went to the piano and began to play the wildest, maddest gallop she knew, faster than any mortal could dance to it. The youngest Omaha husband caught his wife about the waist and whirled her about all behind time. The eldest

roared: "Go it, Jee; you'll never cetch up to that music," and Cordelia langhed until she shrieked herself into hysterics, but she was furious all the same, and a resolution not to be her uncle Cacklethorpe's spinster housereeper any longer filled her soul.

"I'll marry," she said to herself, as she panged away at the last bars of the galon. 'if it has to be a berrypicker or Chinee." Meanwhile Uncle Cacklethorpe congratulated himself on having "fixed things for Cordelia," and took an extra glass of wine

on the strength of his success. The Omaha consins were gone in a day or have mentioned did not leave Cerdella's She decided to pay some long neglected

her uncle's comfort for the day, took a train It was cold. Accumulated snows had

est and bleakest of all the winds of earth made them werse each moment.

However, Cordella paid her calls, found that Miss Smith's brother was in Europe; Miss Brown's brother was engaged, and that Miss White's brothers were both married. with "Wilt thou?" It was impossible then to punish Unele Cacklethorpe by marrying any of these gentlemen, and she took her way near the depot rather discouraged.

Children are so interesting. To see little boys disporting themselves on the sidewalk that fronted St. Surplice Church, and had made it as smooth and treacherous as any sidewalk in the city that freezing day, I am regretted. afraid that the latent maternal emotions in Cordelfa's bosom were not aroused. On the contrary, when in the midst of this glacial per od she found herself wondering why she was sitting down on the ice with the feeling of having recently been fired out of a cannon. "Oh, dear, dear, dear !" sighed Cordelia, What am I to do?"

At this moment hope arcse in her bosom She saw a portly gentleman advancing. He observed her condition. He made a gesture indicative of his intention of offering nstant succor. He hurried his footsteps, and alas! that

appened to him which had occured to Corletia. There was a crash, a groan, and the wo sat looking at each other. "Oh," said Cordelia-"oh, dear. I hope,

r, you are not burt?" "I hope so, too," said the gentleman-

You, madame, are not injured, I trust?" "I've sprained my ankle," said Cordelia. "I regret it the more, madame," said the gentleman, "because I believe I have broken my leg, and therefore can not afford you the

assistance which I so much desire to offer." The gentleman tifted up his voice, and called "Help!" No one answered. He roared it thrice. Then he tried "Murder !" Nobedy came. He then recalled advice that he once heard, and shricked, "Fire!" Cordella helping him.

Instantly a sort of postern door in the church wall opened, and a very small janitor with a very large fire extinguisher on his back, bounced out:

"Where's the fire?" he shouted. "Send for the engines-give the alarm ! Fire ! fire ! fire! Where is it?"

"My good man," cried the gentleman, catching him by the ankle, "I don't know of any fire! It was I who called. We want help. This lady cannot rise, neither can 1; we needed help." "The pavement hadn't orter be left like

hat," said the janitor; but the trustees

rain't met to see about it, and I hadn't no

right to get it done without. You are in a fix. I ain't competent for to h'ist neither of you, but I ken slide ye into the vestypool." "The I dy first," said the gentleman. Wi ereupon the little janiter seized Cordelia by her fur collar, and proceeded to propel her down a sort of chute into a little quare passage, whither the gentleman soon ollowed rather more rapidly; and having egained their feet the two unfortunates

to hold out their arms to them. "What time is it, if you please?" asked

Cordelia of the gentleman. "Half-past six," replied that personage, stopping in the midst of a hidicus grimace of pain to smile politely, as he glanced at his watch.

"The last train to Persimmonville went five minutes ago," said Cordelia, despairing-

the gentleman, " Yes." answered Cordelia, "and I sha'nt

get home to-night." "The only truly happy years of my life were spent at Persimmonville," said that entleman. "I graduated at its university." "Oh, good gracious! is it possible?" cried

Cordelia, "I thought your face was familiar." "I had scarcely looked well at you," said the gentleman. "Heavens and earth! it

must be Cordelia Cacklethorpe." "And I speak once more to Gustavus

Gili ?" cried Cordelia. "I've never forgotten these old times Cordella," said Mr. Gill, rubbing his knee. "Some people have good memories," said Cordelia, nursing her ankle on a hassock.

"By which remark I am to infer-" be-"Only that fifteen years is a long time,"

said Cordella. "I wrote to earnestly to ask your forgiveness," said Gustavas.

"I received no letter whatever," said

Cordelia. "I gave it to your uncle Cacklethorpe to and to you," said the gentleman. " He never handed it," said the lady.

"He is a contemptible old wretch," said Mr. Gill. "I can't help agreeing with you." Cordelia.

Mr. Gustavus Gill instantly wheeled his chair to the side of hers. Who could run away with a sprained ankle? He was not "I don't believe you have cried a bit,

Cordelia," said the gentleman. "I say, have you changed your name?" "No, indeed," answered the lady, with an air that suggested fifty offers of the most

eligible nature.

"And I'm an old bachelor," sighed Gus "I wonder why men grow bald so early?" said Cordelia, reflectively. "It was unavailing regret with me," said

the bachelor. "I could never forget the woman I adored." "You allude to Miss Hunter?" said Cor-Miss Hunter had been an element in their

quarrel. "You know I do not," said Mr. Gill. said in my note that Miss Hunter was worth less to me than a glove you had worn." "I never got that note, you know," said

Cordelia, softly. "Try as I may, 1 never can forgive Mr. Cacklethrope," said Gustavus Gill. "I never mean to try," added Cordelia.

The Reverend Ozlas Bloom, entering the restry at that moment, came upon the scene just as Mr. Gustavus Gill implanted a tender two, but the memory of the little episede we kiss upon the blushing cheek of Cordelia. It was but natural that he should take a professional view of such conduct within the wails of a vestry-room. Having cleared his

advanced with a bland smile.

calls, and accordingly having arranged for throat, in order to announce his coming, he

before the arrival of the hour for evening service. I will call Trabb and his wife to

act as witnesses." Cordelia always declares that she was married against her will, and never uttered

a sir gle response to the questions beginning But, however that may be, she found herself married and driving with her husband

in a cab toward the nearest hotel I efore the clock struck eight. She had made up her mind to marry, and here it was a thing accomplished. She expected to wake up and find it all a dream :

#### Christian Science.

but it was a truth she has never since

There was a funny incident out in one of our intellectual subur's the other day, which, at any rate, did not go far to help on this particular Christian science doctrine. (The intellectual suburbs, by the way, are chiefly to the north of Boston. The southern suburbs excel in wealth and social distinction, but they do not run to intellect as some of the northern suburbs do, says the Transcript. Is there any explanation of this in the origin and history of the respective towns, or is the one fact merely the logical accompaniment or consequence of the other?)

The occurrence was in this wise: -A prominent expositress of the doctrines of Christian science was invited by a number of ladies in one of the suburbs who had become interested in these doctrines and wanted an authoritative exposition of them to come out and talk on the subject. She came and began her address in a small lecture

"Ladies," she said, "I wish to impress upon your minds the fact that nothing er ists as it appears to us to exist. All matter s unreal; it is a delusion, a hallucination. Nothing is matter-all is mind. And this truth does not apply merely to what is called disease and its phenomera. The most ordinary things about us are as much hallucination as so-called disease. I will give you a striking illustration.

"Yesterday I was engaged in housework, and I had occasion to cut up and prepare a oun ber of quinces. Now you all know how quinces are supposed to stain and blacken the hands. For days and days under the old thought. I have worn upon my fingers the dark stain made by paring quinces. Well, as I worked over these quinces vesterday, paring, quartering, handling them, I thought, 'How foolish, now, to suppose that these unreal, unsubstantial, non-existent things should stain my band :! and I resolved that they should not stain my hands, and that I would not look at my fingers until my work was over, and then would find them perfectly c'eap. Well, ladies, not only did I pare and quarter those quinces, but after I had completed them I had occasion cut and prepare a number of tomatoes, and you know how dreadful they are supposed to be. I pared my tomatoes, cut them and sliced them, handling them freely all the hobbled into the vestryroom, where a lamp time, and when I was all done with both I burned, a fire glowed, and easy chairs seemed rinsed my hands and looked at them, and they were perfectly clean and white, with not a stain upon them!"

When the "scientist" had reached the stage of the tomatoes the women of the audience began to look wonderingly and significantly at one another, and when she announced the miracle handkerchiefs were stuffed into mouths all over the little hall and chests were heaving with suppressed laughter. Being in considerable part house wives, the ladies knew that in the nature of more material things the juice of tomatoes will wash away and utterly remove the stain of any other fruit whatsoever, and that after cutting up tomatoes not a vestige of the quince stains could have been left upon the woman's hands. Christian science or no Christian science.

English Clothing. Those who think everything good must have the English watermark should read what Eugene Field says in the Chicago

You hear a great deal about the cheapness of clothing in England, yet I think it is a debatable question whether clothes are actually cheaper here than in the States. I hear it said that the woollen material here is better than in the States, and we will grant that much for sake of argument. But in the manufacturing of clothing the United States is far ahead of England. A sait of clothes made by a New York or Chicago tailor will outwear three suits of clothes

made by a London tailor. When a good fit is secured it is rather by a stroke of luck than otherwise; the English are notorious for the grotesque fit of their garments. But they do not know it; in the particular of form the English faculty of

discrimination seems to be lamentable weak. English shoes are a delusion; the leather soon cracks; the sewing is care essly done. Nicety of workmanship is apparently not a desideratum. As for English blacking, it is abominable. It imparts the pearl-gray lustre desirable to the surface of a kitchen stoves but not particularly becoming to foot-

### BURLINGTON ROUTE.

Home Seekers' Excursions The Burlington Route, C., B. & Q. R. R., will sell on Tuesdays, April 22d and May 20th, Home Seekers' Excursion tickets at Half Rates to points in the Farming Regions of the West, Northwest and Southwest. Limit thirty days. For folder giving details concerning tickets, rates and time of trains, and for descriptive land folder, call on your ticket agents, or address P. S. Eustis, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

A BA timore giri has gone insane because she wasn't bern a man. She never had to meet the rent, nor shave, nor serve on a jury, nor pay a roll tax, nor fasten her suspender with a shingle nail, but she didn't know when she was well off.

heart by strategy, so he took her out for a row, and threatened to jump overboard into the river if she didn't consent to marry him. But it did not work. She offered to bet him "I regret to be so late," he said; "but a sovereign that he daren't dive in, and he there is still time to perform the ceremony wouldn't bet.

-William H A FOO

O Age is su With soulf We rest wi

And feel t

Ma

YOU

With glow
There is so
From year
For every

"Can't yo ries, Emily get throug Moore sig many this Breadfully ti and he is Could any speech? A silly girl

dea, that a

to secure :

stone unturn Her first att loctor. He and had a go good health ervice, but s derful inte nuch solicita ecially at whom sho whom she fr cacles. The her tact and ing, and spok ong before the doctor to the was abou ov contem! he would do Doctor, when appeared from would be go ranged with those who m that time. E she had not

concerning t

week later he

bounds.

bride, her cha;

Her interest

and it is doub

come of her at

not the Presi called a your been in town to take a grea eircle and a n sionary societ lar in attendi giving came, a share the t Christmas and ary, in the n oth of which ctive and mu any of the called at the various matte inning to fee is time next when one day the congregat going to marry whom nobod passing thou een in town o nted the in

> Harry Ames wa ung man. im in spite of ked her. As hey were thro her took a g aim and had that he won' chance some da lerk was perh ber vanity as or the minist en, but then. e doctor was ter was to he use of wa ither of them? aughter is us listinction, and feel it incumbe in order to be ive, and for thi ared to bette ed, agreeable g g something ed an interes and entertainin have made Harr

ather had bired

gent the gene

ing had not ha Widow Wilson rrived, and am dies from the c ntimate with the n all they said ways, while they ing upon the cred no more of the They were vain, en brought up of every kind in oon made poor E those who never Little by littl cautious in her in Ames, and began i to show that his a

e would have s

itor, but an a

gether pleasing t Not long after young ladies at ame a gentlema He was soon attra and pretty ways magining the fo lly women had that from the she determ ith ber quick discovered his green, Now a few bo ol library and es was the ext s, but by mea books and auth agree with hir ire use this a rsation as to gi hat she was more

To this one it w pleading. "He is n excuse for not O Age is surely best !" he said.

With soulful eyes and silvered head.
"We rest within the sunset light,

And feel the soft approach of night

William H. Hayne, in N. Y. Independent.

A FOOLISH NOTION.

"Can't you pick over these blackber-

ries, Emily? I don't know how I'll ever get through if you don't," and Mrs.

doore sighed as she thought of the

"Why, I would, ma, but you know how

dreadfully they stain a body's hands,

and he is coming to-night."

Could any but a silly girl make such a speech? And yet Emily Moore was not

a silly girl except on one subject. She

and the foolish, but not uncommon,

dea, that a woman's chief aim in life is

to secure a husband. She had been on

the outlook for some time, and had

pearly reached twenty-five without hav-

ing found one. She had, however, left no

Her first attempt was with the village

doctor. He was young and handsome and had a good practice. She was in too

good health to need his professional

rvice, but she began to evince a won-

est in Materia Medica, and

ude for all his patients, es-

ong the poorer classes, to fored to act as nurse, and to

equently carried little dell-

d seeming aptitude for nurs-

in his patients. It was not

she began to imagine

be in love with her; and

lation of this and that which

en one day he suddenly dis-

om town, leaving word he

gone one week, but had ar-

night need his services during

Emily felt disappointed that

d not been taken into confidence

interest in the sick began to wane,

esbyterian church soon after

n long ere Miss, Emily began

ling all meetings. Thanks-

concerning this absence, but when a week later he returned, bringing him a

bride, her chagrin and vexation knew no

and it is doubtful what would have be-

called a young minister. He had not

to take a greater interest in the sewing

eircle and a more active part in the mis-

slenary society, and became quite regu-

iving came, and the minister was asked

share the turkey. Next a fair about

stmas and a box for a home mission-

of which Miss Emily was most

ive and much thrown into the com-

y of the minister. He frequently

d at the house to consult her on

us matters, and she was fast be-

ning to feel quite certain that by

time next year all would be settled.

one day it was whispered through

ongregation that the minister was

lived two miles out of town, to

m nobody ever seemed to give a

en in town except on Sundays. Emily oldn't see just why it was, but she ac-

ted the inevitable, and in course of

e recovered sufficiently to feel a de-

ler next object was the new clerk her

r had hired. Mr. Moore owned and

t the general store in the village.

ry Ames was a pleasing, intelligent

g man. Emily would have liked

in spite of herself, and he in turn

her. As he boarded with them

were thrown much together. Her

r took a good deal of interest in

and had more than once hinted

at he would give Harry a better

nance some day. To marry her father's

erk was perhaps not as pleasing to

vanity as becoming the doctor's

the minister's wife would have

a, but then, it must be remembered,

doctor was married and the min-

was to be soon, so what was

of them? To marry his employer's

ter is usually considered quite a

ction, and so Miss Emily did not

ncumbent on her to exert herself

der to be interesting and attract-

d to better advantage than ever

She was naturally a kind-heart-

ething for which she only imag-

tertaining companion. She would

but an accepted suitor, if some-

aintance, and ere long became very

n all they said of the city and of city

rays, while they in turn enjoyed play-

upon the credufity of one who knew

more of the city than a squirrel.

brought up with the idea that work

every kind is derogatory, and they

on made poor Emily believe that only

ose who never worked were real la-

Little by little she became more

cautious in her intercourse with Harry

Ames, and began in one way and another

her pleasing to her.

how that his addresses were not alto-

Not long after the advent of the two

ing ladies at Mrs. Wilson's there

e a gentleman, also from the city.

as soon attracted by the fresh face

use this and that from his con-

to this one it was she referred when

excuse for not staining her hands.

ion as to give him the impression | very bright and useful and full of inspir-

at she was more than ordinarily well ation for others, but which is also to be

eading. "He is coming to-night" as if it gives her pleasure, where lies the

had not happened.

recable girl, and when not affect-

e to attempt fresh conquests.

the planning and working for

ith old Dr. Payne to attend to

d spoke in high terms of her kind-

s about settling down to the hap-

he would do as soon as she became Mrs.

loctor often complimented

stone unturned.

many things yet to be done that day.

Behind us lie the pain and strife, and just beyond the larger life-

Mr. Edmund 1 ates narraves one ronow

ing: When the first successful novel of

the son appeared, the elder wrote to him

as though to a stranger, congratulating

him on his book, and saying that he

of whom he had often heard his father

This anecdote of Sir Ralph Abercrom

by, the victor of Aboukir, shows that

even in the presence of death he did not forget that consideration for others

which is the ruling spirit of truly great

men. After the battle, at which he was

mortally wounded, he was carried on

board one of the ships, and a soldier's

blanket placed under his head, to case

it. He felt the relief, and asked what

it was. "Only a soldier's blanket."

"Whose blanket is it?" "Only one of

the men's," was the reply. "I wish to

know the name of the man to whom the

blanket belongs." "It is Duncan Roy's,

of the Forty-Second, Sir Ralph." "Then

JACK FROST'S LIFE.

A Bright School-Boy's Interesting and

Amusing Composition.

erally speak of him as a mischievous

young scamp. We never stop to think

of his age, but he is many years old. He

was probably born about the time the

earth was planted with trees. He was

born in an ice palace, which was very beautiful. His father, John Frost, had

been king of the north and south poles

John was stopping a mutiny of the

Wind and Snow, who were his chief offi-

cers. King John Frost was a very wise

king, and he never played the pranks on mortals that Jack did. John died

when Jack was sixteen years old. As

soon as the news reached the south

pole that John was dead Wind

and Snow set up a man by the name of Hall as the real king of

the south pole. When Jack, who was

now king of the poles, heard of it he

got all his barons and knights and had

his armorer make 50,000 suits of armor

of the best kind of ice. Each man had

an ice charlot and two dragons. They

harnessed the dragons to the char-

painted every window with the most

beautiful designs. Then he hurried to join his army, which was way ahead. He did not wait to see where he was

stepping, but went right along. He

within one hundred miles of the torrid

chariots until they came to the bound-aries of the south polar kingdom, and

then they left their dragons and char-

iots and went on foot. They met Hail

coming with an army, and had a great

battle. Jack defeated Hail and took

him prisoner. He sent his archer, the

Snow, and his crossbowmen, the Winds, to search for the men who had escaped.

They took 3,000 prisoners and killed 2,-

000. Jack set his kingdom up again and

put one of his father's counsellors at the

from his northern kingdom in

his northern kingdom in the fall.

head. He then went home. He goes

spring to his southern, and goes back to

He likes to plague mortals and spoil

their flowers. Some of his men went

through town this morning and more

SAMBO ON DUTY.

He Had Both Eyes on the Crowd and

Kept Things in Order.

more envied than the colored fireman

on a locomotive, and he, says the New

York Sun, is the colored policeman. He

is fully cognizant of this fact and

governs himself accordingly. One "court

day" in an Alabama town seven or eight

dusky citizens stood staring at an officer

who had just got into his uniform for

look, although his own father and

several old friends were among them.

"Lookin'," replied one of the crowd.

"Yo' is as fine as silk. Hu! But

"Yo' nebber kin gitup dishigh, James

"Can't yo', Misser Blivens?" appealed

"'Reckon I mought if I was younger,'

"You will dun cum 'long wid me!"

"Whoa! What fur yo' 'rest me, Bill?"

"Yes yo' hev! Six y'ars ago yo' an'

me an' Jim stole dat ar' white hog from

Marsa Ben Jackson an' cut him up in de weeds, an' Ise had my eye on you eber since yisterday. Now, den, kin yo' be a

"Kin Julius, or James Johnson?"

"Kin any of de rest of dis crowd?"

"Den I'll let you go, but be mighty keerful in de fucher. Ize got boaf eyes

on dis crowd, an' Ize gwine to come down

wid an awful smash when I jump. De

United Staits didn't dun make no mis-

take when dey called on me to help up-

hold de constitushun. Yo' niggers

or I'll make dese streets swim with

An Ancient Gold Coin.

A farmer entered a drug store down in

Kentucky the other day, and, calling

for some small article, gave in payment

for it a dingy-looking piece of money,

which the proprietor at the time took to

be a twenty-five-cent piece. Upon tak-

ing the cash out of the drawer in the

evening the druggist's attention was at-

tracted by the oddity of the coin, and an

application of soap and water revealed

a beautiful Roman gold coin, bearing

hieroglyphics and the date of 1258. He

has no idea who the farmer was through

answered the father, who was old and

wouldn't I dun like to be in yo' place!'

finally led him to stop and demand:

"What yo' all doin' yere?"

"What yo' all lookin' at?"

Johnson," answered the officer.

"But your fadder kin."

bow-legged and bow-backed.

said the son as he collared him.

"But I hain't dun stole nuffin'!"

"Lookin' at vo'."

"No; he can't."

the young man.

"Fur stealin'."

policeman in dis town?"

"No, Bill-no!"

"No-no!"

blood!"

"What about me?"

There is only one man in the South

for about two years. He was at the

south pole when Jack was born.

When we speak of Jack Frost we gen-

speak in the highest terms.

for evening d his wife to

90.

that she was never uttered ons beginning he found her-

her hasband el tefore the

to marry, and ed. She exall a dream; never since

out in one of er day, which, help on this ctrine. (The are chiefly e southern cial distincllect as some ys the Tranon of this in e respective y the logical nce of the

is wise: -A doctrines of by a number who had benes and wantof them to t. She came mall lecture h to impress

nothing ex All matter allucination. d. And this what is call-The most much hallu-I will give housework. nd prepare a I know how nd blacken under the

my fingers ng quinces. inces yesdling them. to sippose I, non-exis-nd-!' and I n my hands. fingers unworld find es, not only ces, but afoccasion natoes, and supposed to them and

ely all the with both I them, and white, with eached the of the auly and sigen she anhiefs were little hall suppressed art housenature of tomatoes move the

left upon nce or no ood must ould read Chicago

, and that

vestige of

cheapness k it is a thes are tates. I erial here United sait of Ch cago clothes ther by a English

t; in the culty of ole weak. leather ly done. tly not a ng, it is r. y luskitchen to foot-

d May kets at arming Southgiving time of er, call P. S.

a jury, pender know

for & rd into y him. et him and he

YOUTH AND AGE. and beautiful as the most fastidious O Youth is always best?" he said.
With glowing eyes and lifted head.
There is so much for us to win
From years that keep the sunshine is.
For every life-force we have lost
Tis Age, the debtor, pays the cost—
O Youth is best?" he said. could desire; but, having no false notions about such things, "beautiful hands," were to him those that do

" Work that is earnest, brave and true, Moment by moment the long day through. Had he heard her remark that morning he would have been right speedily cured of his infatuation, but that was soon to follow. With him he had brought a copy of Pope's "Essay on Man." Handing it to her, he said:

"Have you read this, Miss Moore?" She believed she had not, at least not all of it, but had for a long time been quite anxious to do so, whereupon he proposed leaving it for her perusal.

The next Monday morning found

Emily busily engaged upon the week's washing, just outside the kitchen door. Strolling out for a walk "he" had wandered back to Mrs. Moore's house, and there discovered Emily with her white arms in the suds.

"Heigh-ho!" said he, "that hardly accords with all she has said. Where are the 'colored servants' she so often speaks of? I'd as soon find her washing as doing any thing else, and respect her the more for it, if it were necessary, but if she's fool enough to think I would not, and is in that way 'laying pipe,' to catch me, I'll find it out."

Concocting some excuse for calling. he made a detour to the front door, and rang the bell. A little colored girl appeared.

"Is Miss Moore at home?" "Yes, sah."

"Ask her if I can see her a moment." "Yes, sah," and the little sable face disappeared, to reappear in a moment or two and ascend the front stairs.

Several minutes elapsed when she returned, saying: "Miss Emily'll be down

presently.

More minutes pass, and one hand of his watch has made a quarter of its circular journey, when he heard a light tread on the stairs, and, looking up, beheld what a mighty transformation a short time can make in a woman's appearance. The turned-up skirt, the big checked apron, the rolled-up sleeves and tumbled hair were all things of the past, and in their place was a trailing morning dress, with unrumpled ruching in the sleeves, and smooth and shining locks, among which nestled a freshly-picked rose. To be sure the hands were a trifle red and somewhat puckered, but they were partially concealed by a book which she carried.

"Good morning, Mr. Bond. I am delighted to see you, I trust you will ex-cuse me for keeping you waiting. I was reading Pope's 'Easy on Man,' and was so absorbed I delayed a moment before coming down."

The new title she gave the book caused a smile to flit across the young man's face, which, however, she took as an evidence that he was pleased with the alleged cause of her delay.

"Is that it you have in your hand?" he said. "Allow me to see how far you have read," and he arose and took the book, discovering, as he did so, that in her haste she had picked up a copy of the New Testament, which very closely resembled in size, form and binding the "Essay on Man," and that in addition to this she had been holding it bottom upwards. Without betraying the mingled amusement and disgust which he felt, he quietly closed the book and laid it down. Then pleading his excuse for having called, which excuse fortunately Being an enthusiastic huntsman, and g to marry that quiet Miss Norton, to never again cross the threshold, he

took his departure. her city lover. She never saw him again, but a few days later heard he had gone back to the city. Probably she discovered the mistake she had made in picking up the wrong book, and perhaps she did the one she had made in its title. Anyway the lesson cured her of duplicity and caused her to stop and think. And as she thought she saw how foolish and wicked she had been in trying to doeree a matter of this kind, and not cheerfully and heartily doing the work her hands found to do, and waiting till the one for whom Heaven designed her sought her out .- Maro Damen, in Boston Budget.

AN UNPROFITABLE HABIT.

Persons Addicted to Day-Dreaming Can Not Make Life Successful. The reason why so many people find their work distasteful is because they have allowed themselves to become viotims to the habit of day-dreaming, says use of wasting more thought on the Minneapolis Household. It is a wonderful thing to be imaginative. The une who is so gifted finds the jolting clong life's highway much easier to bear than he who stolidly endures it without the aid of any sort of an air cushion. It is wise to cultivate the imaginative faculty; but he makes a mistake who allows that faculty to expend itself in the narrow channel of daydreaming where it must do harm to himself and benefit no one. There are few who are not more or less addicted ade Harry Ames a good wife, and to the habit of day-dreaming. It is sort d have soon become not only a of brain disorder for which the patient mnst be his own physician. Or it may be compared to the habit of opium eatw Wilson's summer boarders had ing, for though its effects are not so terred, and among them two young la- rible, it is quite as hard to get rid of. from the city. Emily made their It is particularly deplorable when it becomes fixed upon the housekeeper, for mate with them. She eagerly drank | it not only tends to make her discontented with her lot, but impresses upon her the hopelessness of all endeavor to shake off the burden which she finds so wearisome. One may always know such ey were vain, foolish girls, who had a day-dreamer by the expression of her countenance as she goes about her work, and by the manner of her performance of it. She frets over every demand made upon her efforts, and counts as lost every effort which fails to bring as great rewards as she has convinced herself is should. Like all habits its advances are made so stealthily that the victim does not heed them; its warnings are given with a silver tongue that is pleasant to listen to, and later, though its encroaches may cause displeasure, they are so made that no complaint can be urged against them. The victim begins by wishing her work was done; there is no harm in that; she might do so even if she were in no danger of behat from the moment she first saw coming a day dreamer. She then wishes she were not obliged to work at all; but what exception can be taken to that? ered his great fondness for read- It is surely a vory natural expression of Now a few books from the Sunday- one who has so much to do. She thinks what her life might be, if she were not obliged to drudge; how much more full means of her ever-ready and beautiful it would have been had drew him to speak of his favor- she not put herself in her present posis and authors. She managed to tion. No doubt enters her mind that ree with him and to so store up for she is fitted by nature for the ideal life-the life which is somehow to be

untrammeled by work. Such a thought

is not very consistent with reason. "But

harm?" is the very natural question. It

ne came, and her hands were as white | is hard to see the danger in day dreaming even when it reaches this stage. The patient becomes intoxicated with the picture of that ideal life and of herself as the center of it. Day by day it fastens itself more securely upon her. Every annoyance causes her to lose herself in it, as the opium eater forgets his troubles while under the influence of the benumbing drug.

"Where is the harm so long as it gives hor pleasure, and causes her to forget her present unhappiness?" The question is continually presenting itself.

There is no more reason and just as much nonsense in such questions when applied to the day-dreamer as when applied to the opium-eater. There is no progress, no growth, no earnest reaching out after better things, no attempt to turn the present unhappiness into a present joy-nothing but an idle gazing .

The victim, living in her imaginary state of ease and grandeur, is suddenly called to earth by some duty more importunant than the rest. How does she

The change from this fairyland of fancy to the land of reality does not see," said the dying General, "that Duntend to make the latter more endurable. | can Roy gets his blanket this very The time spent in dreaming does not | night." qualify the dreamer to catch up with the work which she thereby neglected, or make her less impatient over the annovances which always keep company with neglected duties.

Day-dreamers do not always have pleasant dreams. Often they pause in their work to magnify a little discomfort or trouble, until they have imagined themselves beggars or martyrs, unloved or unappreciated, as their different dispositions dictate.

An habitual day-dreamer can not make life successful, can not contribute much to the happiness of others, can not be happy. He is forever drawing comparisons between the actual and the ideal which make him dissatisfied, and dissatisfaction is contagious. Be very sure, before you bemoan your lot, that long living in air castles has not rendered you incapable of seeing your life as it

#### ABOUT CELEBRITIES.

Remance of Prince Bismarck and His Iron Ring-Mozart's Wonderful Memory-Dumas' Prodigality-Sir Ralph Abercromby's Consideration.

Anecdotes relating to the life of a great man, says Chambers' Journal, are iots and started. On the way to always interesting, since, although they may not be an index to his character, at the temperate zone and they show the leaning of his mind for the time.

Prince Bismarck has filled for twenty years the largest space in European politics. Little romance is associated with our idea of the Iron Chancellor; but when the story of "Nitschewo" is told, it is evident he is not altogether devoid of sentiment. He wears a large iron ring with the inscription of "Nitschewo," a Russian word signifying "No matter," and much used by the natives of that country. The story of the ring, which everywhere excited remark, was told by the Chancellor himself. In 1863, when he was ambassador at St. Peters burg, he received an invitation to an imperial hunt; but, unluckily, he missed the rendezvous. A peasant undertook to drive him in his two-horse sleigh to the spot in time, and Bismarck accepted. did not conflict with his mental resolve to never again cross the threshold, he "You'll be sure to be in time?" The answer of the peasant was a curt " The pace was not swift enough for Bismarck; the peasant. therefore, with another "Nitschewo," lashed the horses into such a pace that the sleigh was overturned and its occupants thrown out. Bismarck threatened punishment, but still his answer was the laconic "Nitschewo." However, they reached the hunt in time. Bis- are coming. marck did not forget to pick up a piece of iron from the broken sleigh, which he had made into a ring as a memento of the occasion. Bismarck is said to have added: "My good Germans have often reproached me with being too indulgent to Russia, but they should remember that while I am the only one in Germany who uses 'Nitschewo' on critical occasions a hundred thousand in

Russia are saying it at the same mo-Every one knows how, when Sir Walter Scott was a boy, the future novelist | the first time that day. He passed and was lost during a thunder-storm, and repassed them several times without a found by the alarmed searchers lying on his back on the hill-side looking at the lightning, clapping his hands at each | His desire to hear what they had to say flash, and exclaiming: "Bonnie! Bonnie!" But a story of the same kind, with Friedrich von Schiller, the German poet, as the hero, is not so well known. One day, while a very small boy, a severe thunder-storm came on; the boy was missed and could nowhere be found. The whole household searched for him, but it was not until the storm was past that he was seen descending from the top of a high line-tree near the house. To the inquiries of his father as to his motives he replied: "I only wished to see where all the fire came

The following anecdote of Mozart shows that he must have been a born musician. When fourteen years old he heard in Rome the Miserere of Allegri; and knowing that it was forbidden to take or give a copy of this famous piece, he paid such attention to the music that when he reached home he noted down the entire piece. He was enabled a few days afterwards to check the copy, when he found that he had not made a single mistake. The next day he produced such a sensation in Rome by singing the Miserere at a concer that Pope Clement XIV. requested that he should be presented to him. Thus. by his wonderful memory, he was en abled to begin with success his musical

Among many stories told of the Dumas', father and son, the two follow-ing are worth reproduction. The elder was exceedingly careless of his money. One afternoon he was in an outlying part of Paris, when he remembered that he had a debt to pay that day and not a stand back and keep dis sidewalk cl'ar sou in his purse at the time. He ordered his coachman to drive to a friend's near at hand, where he asked the loan of a hundred francs. His friend was out, however, and had the key of the strong-room with him; but his wife gave Dumas one louis, which was about one-fifth of the sum needed. This he accepted, trusting to get the balance somewhere else. His hostess had been making pickles, of which the novelist was very fond, and she presented him with a jar. As he was leaving, the servant followed him to his carriage and presented the pickles. "Thanks-take that for your trouble;" and he slipped into her hand the coin he had just borrowed from her mistress

VANQUISHED. She talked to him of Pla'o and of Tacitus and

himself should know something of novel-writing, having been guilty of several tears in her blue eyes. works of fiction. Alexandre the younger replied in the same spirit, thanking his sked him what he thought of Homer and of Hesiod the roamer; how the jokes of old
Hierocles compared with William Nye's.

Court, was one day at work in his office. friend for his congratulations which he Her breath came short and scanty as she flow along by Dante, but she pulled herself tovalued very much, as coming from one

gether and she got her second wind; She mentioned old man Chaucer, Milton's wife, and did he boss her; and dwelt on Burns and Byron and the dreadful way they sin-

He sat quite mum though frowning, till she settled down on Browning; and deeming she meant Peter he said he thought perhaps would like to hear of Ewing and what Brother Ward was doing, recalcitrant old Anson, and of Kelly's tender taps.

He could talk base-ball, he stated, and with eloquence related the history of every game down to the present year. And when his tale was ended, she said he was

just splendid, as she got down upon her knees to adore him as her peer.

Two young women in a friend's parlor

walting for a lady to come down: "I am surpr'sed that they leave that Venus the Venus of Mile) in so public a place as the library."

"Yes; they ought to move her into the ball-room, where she wouldn't be so conspicuous.'

Doctor to Gilbert (aged four)-Put your tongue out, dear. Sick lit 1) Gilbert feebly protruded the tip of his tongue.

The little fellow shook h's head weakly, and the tears gathered in his eyes. "I can't, doctor; its fastened on to me."

Doctor-No, no: put it right out.

RIVAL BOARDING HOUSES .- Mrs. Grubb's Cook-Law, but the missus do hate to have a boarder come from your boarding-house to

Mrs. Hashcroft's Cook-I 'spect they do

grumble a good deal It's so different to what they have been used to. Mrs. Grubb's Cook-Bless your soul, that isn't it. What she kicks on is their bein' so awful hungry.

PITHY SPEECH .- The other evening a Glasgow man who had been deputed by his comrades to present a fellow-worker with his portrait in oil, and had prepared an elaborate speech for the occasion, stood up and began in the othodox way-" Maister Chairman and Gentlemen." Then be get nervous, tried again and stuck again, and at last condensed his speech into this brief and comprehensive sentence-" Here's your pictur, Wull."

Every body knows how newspapers should

be edited, but it so happens that the number stepped in flower beds, in gardens, and who succeed in editing is very sma'l indeed. you could not help but see that he had been along. He caught up with his Robert Chambers, one of the most successful of editors, who for many years conducted the army when it was in the middle of a renowned journal which bears his name, very temperate zone. As soon as they got to just'y remarked that the editor, like the poet, must be born, not made; and that the chief zone they mounted their chariots and duty of an able editor is not so much in putmade the dragons go as fast as they ting things into his paper as in keeping things could. They did not go out of their out. There les the gran ! secret.

FIRST DRUMMER-On the Atlantic & Pacific railroad a few days sgo a locomotive lost its emokestack in a collision. Well, sir, they just stuck a barrel over the ho'e and went right along as if nothing had happened.

Second Drummer-That reminds me of an acc'dent to a train I was on recently. The engine jumped the track and was smashed all to flinders; but in five m'nutes we were movng along toward the next station, where we arrived only a little late.

First Drummer-Humph! How could that

Second Drummer-We got out and walked.

Among the servants of a family in Lewiston is one young woman of native "old country" wit who never is at a loss for an expedient. She attended a cill at the door the othe day, where a stranger presented himself and asked to see the lady of the house. "What name shall I say?" "Mr. Stiltzenheimer," said he. "Beg pardon, sir," said she. "Stil" zenhe mer," repeated he. The girl hesitated at the name, which was evidently beyond the intricacles of her speech, and then opening the door to the parlor, sa'd with a laugh: "Step in sir, if you please, and-bring the name with you."

On one occasion, when Rev. Dr. Robertson. of Irvine, still a young youth, was preaching from home, the church was crowded, even the aisles and the pulpit stairs being occupied. Ascending to the pulpit without gown or bands, he found an old woman sitting on the topmost step. She was very unwilling to make way for him. She could not imagine that he was the preacher whose fame bad attracted so large an assemblage, but, yielding to his resolute purpose, audibly cautioned

"Leddie, laddie, ye mauna gang in there Dae ye no' ken that's the piace for the minis-

ter?" COULDN'T BREAK THE SET .- A little boy of five went with his mother to make a call. The lady of the house, who was very fond of children, to'd him she intended to ask his mother to let her have hm. "Don't you think that your mother would let me buy you?" she asked. "No," he said "you haven't got money enough." "How much will it take? 'she asked? "Three hundred dollars," he answered promptly, "and you haven't got that much." "I think I could manage it," she sa'd; "if I can, wil you come to me?" "No," he said, with decision, "mamma wouldn't sell me anyhow. There are five of us, and mamma wouldn't like to break the

"I was in Washington not long sgo," said a Chicago men, in the foyer of a theatre. "I was in the Pennsylvania depot. A man with a valise in each hand, followed by a woman and three ch!'dfen, was on the platform. The man spied a well dressed driver on the box of a fine turnout, and called to him to drive up and get bis family and traps. The driver disdained to notice him until the man began to swear about Wash ngton's lack of accommodations. Then the driver replied: 'You may be a mighty big man where you live, but I want you to urderstand that this car tage belongs to the President of the United States and you can't get in it. You better git some other ve-hi-kel."

WITH all his faults Louis XIV, knew how to conduct himself as a great king; among his other qualities he was master of the art of paying noble compl ments. On one occasion he stood at the top of the grand staircase to receive the heroic Conde after the battle of Seneff, 1674. The Prince, then in his fiftyfourth year, was troubled with gout, and ascended the stairs slowly. When he reached the top he apo'ogized for keeping his majesty waiting so long. "My cousin," replied the monarch, "make no apo'ogy; one who is so laden with laurels as you are cannot move ulckly." In an interview with the celebratwhom he came in possession of the coin | uickir." In an interview with the celebrat- | patrons, but loses none.

ed preacher, Massillion, Lou's remarked: "I have heard many great preachers, and the

effect they produced on me was that I felt thoroughly satisfied with them. Every t'me I Cato; spoke of Æsop and Diogenes with have heard you I have been dissatisfied with myse!f."

Court, was one day at work in his office, drawing up an op'n'on in a knotty and important case, when a brother lawyer walked in. The visitor was a man for whom the judge entertained a pretty decided dislike. "Well, Brother Lightweight," he said, curtly, "what can I do for you this morning?" "Oh,

afford it. How much do you suppose it costs me to live now?" The judge declared that he could not guess. "Wel', it costs me all of six thousant a year just for my own living." "Dear! dear!" sa'd the judge, in a tone of astonishment; "why, Lightweight, I wouldn't payit. It isn't worth it!"

"I NEVER accept passes or presents of any kind," said Justice Lamar to a Chicago News correspondent. The distinguished jurist was in a neglige costume and was burning midnight oil. His leonine head was in a disordered condition and he bore the general appearance of a man who had fust concluded a vigorous tussel with an obtruse legal proposition which had resulted in a draw. "It is my opinion," he continued, "no man holding a judiciary trust should accept favors of any kind. Speaking of presents reminds me of a story. Down in the locality I call my home lives old John Dillard. Some years ago John presented me with a very fine Alderney co v. I said, 'John, I never receive pre ents.' Well,' he replied, 'Lamar, just give me your no'e, an't as you will never pay it anyway, you will be nothing out and a cow shead '"

A RATHER fair war story was related in the delegate's hearing, and a new one to him. It was one of the late Gen. Kilpatrick's dashing campaigns. The command was preparing to encamp after long ride and there was a casting about for a water supply. Scouts had been sent in all directions, but there had been no encouraging find reported. Among these scouts or prospectors was an Irishman who well filled the place of a hea 'quarters cook, body servant to the general, and also of wit in general to the command. He was a prime favorite with a'l by reason

of his constant'y bubbling spirits and fun, and Kilpatrick especially rather doted or him. Presently this man returned and ex claimed as he came into the presence of Kil patrick. "General, I had great luck, indade. I

discovered a lake!" "Ah, that is great news, indeed; and where my good man?"

"In the bottom of the coffee pot, s'r, and divil a stop can I put to it."

It was not related what effect this declaration bad on the dashing cavalry commander but it is reasonable to suppose that there was enough flavo ing of wit in it to shield the jolly cook from all evil consequences of his cheekines?.

Chaff.

Many a man who is a good shot in th's world hopes to miss fire in the next. Teacher-Which teeth does man get last!
Johnny Knowital!-The false ones, of course "It seems to me I have seen your face he

"How leng was Bearson's speech?" "I don't know. I didn't have my gas meter with

Do editors make fun of the poems they "Oh, bless you no-they make

When a girl elopes with her crachman some other man is saved from getting a mighty poor wife.

Sick Woman—I'm so apprehensive, dear doctor, about being bur'ed alive. Doct r—You sha'n't be if I can prevent it. Mr. Solid (at the plane war rooms)—This one is the one for mr. It has the a rongest and solidest legs of the whole lot.

Carrie-Lucy, if you had a chance wou' you marry an agnostic? Lucy (in ignantly)

No! nor any other kind of a stick.

"Will you marry me. Ethel?" sidd the youth. "My farally is all that one could wish for." "Then why do you want me?" Fond Mother-I wonder what baby is think ing of? Father—He is not thinking; he is listening to hear if his first tooth is coming.

Bachelor—Elegant floral decorations at your church yesterday. Bened ct—Yes! Nearly every woman there had a new bonnet John Doe-Are you carrying a mortgage on your house? Richard Roe-Yes; and strange to say, I'm carrying it because I can't lift it. Lady (in the intelligence office)—Have you ever minded children before? Nurse—No, mum; but I have made many a child mind

A Mon'real woman is the mother of twenty-two children. If to have numerous progeny is godly, she must expect to go to heaven by

A governor of Rhode Islan' is a good deal-like a drum-major to a brass band. He at tracts a good deal of attention, but doesn't contribute much to the music.

Housekeeper—Oh, Mr. Giltedge. Do you know the news? Your son and the cook have e oped. Mr Giltedge—Thunderation! And I had my mouth set for a good dinner. A New York business firm recent'y received

a telegram saying: "A mosquito ili to day Can't come down." It turned out that an employe named Amos was quite ill and could not put in an appearance. Learned men tell us that in Latin the word editor means "to eat," and one of the smart brethren of the press adds, that in the United

States it means to scout around like "blazes to get something to eat. Mrs. Lushly—And there you were, when the policeman found you at three in the morning, hugging a cigar sign. Oh, it's just awful Mr Lushly—It sure y is not possible that you are jesious of a cigar sign.

"Ah, it eez strange!" sa'd a newly a rived Franchman, as he alighted from a street-ca-"Ze" American lady says to her child 'See down! and zen immediately 'Seet up!' Z Benglish language eez wonderful, eez it not?

"There is one face that is slways before me," said Clarence, as he stroked the golden store locks of h s month-eld wife. "And that is—" and then the tim'd creature hung her dainty head, while the heartless wretch whi-pered, "My own." Here is a nice little sum in arithmetic:

the ice man leaves 35 pounds of ice for 2 cents worth, when ice is 40 cents per 10 pounds, what will home-made ter-cream coswhen he leaves 25 pounds for 40 cents worth when ic is 80 cents per pound? Northerner (down South)-There are p'en

of chances to make money in this section it you'd only look for them. Take this town for example. The water of your and quarted wells and clatters isn't fit to driak. Choose Sunnisouth—I know it, but what can we do The Prohibs about here wen't let us start homeoned.

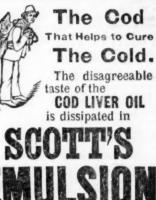
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47 State St., DETROIT, Mich.

WHOLESALE AGENT,

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed by Frank Blumenthal, of the city of betroit, Wayne country, Michigan, to Moratio C. Harrower, of the city and State of New York, bearing date the Ith day of February. A. D. 1883, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Wayne Country Michigan, on the Ith day of February. A. D. 1883, in liber 184 of mortgages, on page 167, which said mortgage was duly assigned by city of Albany, State of New York, and the Wayne Country of Albany, State of New York, and recorded in liber 24 or assignments of mortgages, on page 163, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Wayne Country. Upon which mortgages and recorded in liber 24 or assignments of mortgages on page 163, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Wayne Country. Upon which mortgage dollars principal and the interest due on said eleven hundred dollars. The premises described in said mortgage are 1-ts number 118, 119, 129, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 129, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132 and 138, in William C. Maybury's sub-division of lotten (19) of Theodore J. and Dennis J. Campau's plat of the sub-division of fractional sections 23 and 33, town one south, range twelve cast. A part release of said mortgaged page 100 and 100 an Dated April 12, 1890. MARY E. HARBOWER,

Assignee of Mortgagee.
S. S. BABCOCK, Attorney for Assignee.

Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee.

Depot foot of Brush Street. Trains run by Central Standard time. May 5, 1890, Depart. Arrivo. 

Morning express has elegant parlor cars to Grand Rapids
Steembobt express has Wagner parlor buffet
car to Grand Haven.
Chicago express has Pullman sleeper and Buffet car Detroit to Chicago daily.
Night express has sleeper to Grand Rapids
daily.
Sleeping car berths can be secured at G. T. R.
Ticket office, Corner Woodward and Jefferson
Avenues, and at Depot foot of Brush Street.
W. J. SPICER,
General Manager
City P. & T. Agent,
Detroit.

WABASH RAILROAD.—Passenger station foot of Twelfth St. Try the Waeush Short Line to Chicago and the West. Standard time. Daily. \*Except Sunday | | Except Monday. ". Our High Grade List and Bargain Book sent to any ad-dress on receipt of a 2-c stamp.

LORD & THOMAS,
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISES
45 RANDOLPH STREET. CHICAGO.

& TUMORS cured. No knife. Private hospital, book free, 20 yrs. Buffalo, N. Y. Gancer book free, 20 yrs. Buffalo, N. Y. L. D. McMichael, M.D., removed to 180 Wabash Ave., Chloago.

pretty ways of Emily Moore, not gining the foolish ideas these two women had given ber, nor suspectshe determined to capture bim. her quick intuition she readily library and the stories in magathe extent of Emily's read-

sweet-

does your threshing? Because "SOUTH BEND" Spark Arrester, the ly safe Thresher Engine Smoke vented. Other manufacturers

Continued from first page.

mesh, the legs straight, black or smoky mesh, the legs strangth but the color, the flesh white, dense, and covering not conly its body but coming well down on the wegs. Its mutton is regarded as second only to the Southdown, and the extra size of the to the Southdown, and the extra size of the quarters makes it a most attractive an mal for the butcher. It has been thought that the mutton breeds of England would not keep up their size and quality in the United States, and the early importations made encouraged this belief. But for the past ten years the experience of those who have studied out the conditions necessary to keep them up to their high themselves shows that these early impressions. character, shows that these early impression mere not correct. It was lack of knowledge of what was required in the way of feed and care which caused failures. The mutton breeds, it must be remembered, are the product of the very highest agriculture. They have been bred for early maturity—to put on flesh rapidly—and to do this they must have the food necessary to grow it. In their early homes they are in a temperate climate, free from sudden changes, the pastures always green and luxuriant, and the root crop one of the features of every sheep farm. To get the most good out of them they must be handled as nearly as possible under the conditions which are natural to them. They are hearty feeders because they are fast growers, and they must have comfortable quarters. breeds, it must be remembered, are the prod-

they must have comfortable quarters. In regard to the size of the different breeds mertioned we find the following interesting figures in a report of the average weight of carcarses of each breed for a whole year at Mark Lane, one of the great English markets

Lambs Wethers Ewes under one year. two yrs. three yrs. lbs. lbs.

In referring to the Merino I shall not at-tempt to take up the different branches into which the Spanish Merino, the original foundation sheep, has been divided, such as the French, the Saxony, the Silesian, and the American, but confine myself to the American Merino, as there are not at the present ment enough of any of the other families

in this country to call for notice.

The Merino when it landed on our shores was looked upon as a well bred animal, and its introduction was regarded by many as of questionable utility because its home had been in a country whose climatic conditions were very different from its new home. Its introduction was one of the most important events in the history of American agriculture, for its plastic nature seems to enable rm to whatever conditions it may b Surrounded, whether on the green hills of Vermont, the rich farm lands of the Central States, or the arid plains of New Mexico, Arizona and Southern Colorado. In the cond tions obtaining in many of our western and southwestern territories it is the only breed which can be relied upon to subsist upon the scanty herbage, endure the hot suns and Scaroity of water. It has therefore been the on of the pioneer, and relied upon to aid him in his early struggles for subsistence in the Great West. While responding quickly to generous treatment, it will probably come as near to living on nothing as any useful and mal which ever existed. The American Merino as it stands to day is practically the work of the American breeder. He has changed its form, increased its size, and added to its shearing capabilities over 200 per cent. The three pound fleece of the ewe is now a ten pound one, and the six pound of the ram a twenty-five pound one. We are talking now of thoroughbred flocks, and sheep-breeders know that I have placed the figures low. It 'is the greatest wool-bearing animal on earth, and its fieece is the most elastic, the strong-est in (qual bulk, and the finest of all the breeds. Its form is too well known to the farmers of this State to need any description from me. It has been the foundation of the sheep-tusbandry of the State since 1850, and has done great service to its agriculture in the growth of wool and mutton, the consumption of coarse fodder, the clearing up of brush and weeds, and the ferclearing up of brush and weeds, and the fer-tilizing of the farm. It can be kept in large flocks as well as small ones, and is a natural forager. In the production of mutton it is generally claimed to be worthless, but I think if it is ever given the same opportunities as the other breeds in that direction the result will be somewhat astonishing. It is not a sheep which lays on fat on the outside of the excess, and does not mature as repicly as carcass, and does not mature as rapidly as the mutton breeds, but yearling wethers will show up well if fed for the production of meat. One thing that has tended to keep the meat. One thing that has ledged to keep the reputation of Merino mutton low is the fact that few were fed for that purpose. Those sent to market were generally old ewes past their usefulness, and culled out and put on sale without any attempt to put them in good con-dition. The few young wethers sent to mar-ket were generally half fatted, and were offset by a number of old rams of unknown age, for the Merino is the longest lived of all sheep. This course has given the Merino a There is one good thing the introduction of the mutton breeds is doing, and that is teaching people how to grow sheep for market so as to get the best results, and we hope our Merino friends will take a leaf out of their competitors' book in this respect. It will not injure the reputation of their favor-

Now, in conclusion, I wish to say that all Now, in concusion, I wish to say that all the breeds mentioned in this paper can be raised to advantage in this State. They are to a greater or less extent at the present moment. They will give us a variety of wool which will meet the demands of the manuwhich will beet the denames of the manufacturers of woolen goods of all classes, and spresd among the farmers of the State large sums which now go abroad. Let every farmer chose that breed which best suits him, I care not which it is, but give them good care, and he will find, of all the stock on the farm, they are the easiest cared for, the most remunerative to him one year with another, and certainly the best of all live stock to keep up the fertility of the farm as well as fill the pocket-book.

#### THE GREATEST SHEEP EVER ON EARTH.

SALINE, Mich., April 26, 1890. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

In your article on the Saline shearing, you say that "there were more heavy fleeces there from the stock of the Rich ram than we ever saw from the stock of one ram at a shearing.". Now, we have heard that you were a "novice" in the "sheep business" but while we have faith in your judgment of our sheep, forget sometimes, and we will have to refer you to the official record of the shearing held at Lansing April 16 and 17, 1884, where we find that seven sheep sired by M. S. Sheldon 48, sheared 155 lbs. 8 oz., an average of 22 lbs. 3oz. Then too we find that seven year ling rams sired by Diamond sheared 133 lbs an average of 19 lbs. 1 cz. The 14 sheep tak-en as the stock of M. S. Sheldon sheared 289 lbs., an average of 20 lbs. 10 cz. I re-fer you again to the shearing held at Ann Arbor in 1886, where we find 11 sheep sired by M. S. Sheldon and three by Diamond shearing 300 lbs. 12%cz., an average of 21 lbs. 7cz. Now coming down to the shearing April 8th, 1890, at Saline, we that the stock of the Rich ram, seven in number, sheared 142 lbs. 10 oz., an average of only 20 lbs. 6oz., while five sheep sired by Buckeye (J. L. Buttolph 130), sheared 106 lbs. 4 oz., an average of 21 lbs. 4 oz. We find further that M. S. Sheldon's stock of this shearing swell the rupter of pounds to 509 lbs. 1446 oz. the number of pounds to 509 lbs. 1416 oz. bons, were at all these shearings, and saw these sheep shorn, but being a novice in the business of course make mistakes, and can-not alw yys remember. Now M. S. Sheldon 48 lies in his grave, but his stock even now stamp him as the greatest stock ram ever on earth in "show" or "shearing" ring— cleansed wool included. Hoping at least to enlighten you on this subject, I remain.
NORMAN A. WOOD.

We will come down, "Normie," if you will only let us. We did not think of having M. S. Sheldon and Diamond, his son, with his "sisters, his cousins and his aunts," all thrown on us at once. Give us time to ization of surrounding tissue. Treatment: recover our breath. The Rich ram is now Wash the inflamed parts clean with water, six years old. He has some years yet before then apply the following, using a little cothim if he lives to the age of Sheldon. The ton batting to keep out the dirt: Take four day after the shearing at Saline we saw two ounces glycerine, eight ounces water, two

Rich ram, one of which was heavier than any one shorn at Saline by half a pound. We also saw the record of the ram ismb sent to Ohio, which sheared 21 lbs., of "delaine" wool. The record made by this ram, at his age, speaks for itself. However, we do not desire to belittle Sheldon, never did, and if phate magnesia occasionally will be benefi-"Normie" will only keep quiet we will acknowledge that Sheldon was not only the greatest but the only ram that ever lived. Frankly, the words "at his age" were omitted by mistake in referring to the Rich ram; and perhaps our correspondent is pleased that they were, as it gives him an opportunity to publish the record of Sheldon and his knowledge of past events. If this does not satisfy him we are willing to help raise a monument to the "greatest ram ever on if possible.

Conducted by prof. Robert Jennings, Veterinary Surgeon. Professional advice through the columns of the Michigan Farmer to all regular subscribers Free. The full name and address will be necessary that we may identify them as subscribers. The symptoms should be accurately described to ensure correct treatment. No questions answered professionally by mail unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar. Private address, No. 201 First St. Detroit, Mich.

#### Cutaneous Disease in a Horse.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I have a three year old pony that the skin was covered with a dirty grey colored gum, orldandruff, all winter; hair looked dead and dirty; eats and drives all right, only sweats easy and rambles after drinking water. Her ears are sore inside and out; outside covered with small scabs or scales. I clipped her and now her hide puckers up in wrinkle and scales like bran. Never see her rub any or I would think it was mange; eyes look dull. I am giving her bran mash with sulphur and tamarack bark juice, and rubbing her with lard and sulphur. What is it, and what else should I do?

Answer .- The trouble with your pany is one of the many forms of skin diseases to which the horse is subject, particularily in agricultural districts, often due to a morbid condition of the digestive apparatus affecting the general system, predisposing the animal to morbid conditions of the skin. It is observed in the spring or early summer. Treatment: Place the animal in the sun, if not a cold day, or in a warm stable. Scrub the diseased parts with castile soap and water, using a soft brush for the purpose, after which sponge him over with the following solution: Hyposulphite of soda, four ounces; pure water, half a gallon; leave him in the sun to dry, avoiding drafts, or place him in a comfortable warm stable well pro tected with a dry blanket. Give internally the following: Socotrine aloes, pulv., two ounces; nitrate potassa, pulv., one ounce. Mix and divide into eight powders. Give one night and morning in the feed, or mix with syrup to a paste and smear on the tongue. Give good oats and hay to eat, but no corn or corn meal.

### Sheep Ticks.

STOCKTON, N. Y., May 5, 1890. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Am a beginner in the sheep keeping business and would like some light on dipping sheep for ticks. Sheep are mostly South-downs, some Cotswolds.

1. What sheep dip would you recommend? How is black leaf sheep dip? What do you think of crude petroleum? How applied ? sheep, two dips?

3. Give me the best size for a trough to dip them in, for that number of sheep. Length, breadth, depth, etc. Manner of dig ping, etc.

Answer .- To your first question, the fol-

lowing though not a sheep dip, we regard

as a much better and safer remedy for the destruction of the ticks. It was given us several years since by Mr. L. M. Boniue, of Vandalia, Michigan. We have used it on ites, nor detract from their usefulness as several occasions presumably with success not having as yet any unfavorable report "Take one tablespoonful of flour of sulphur to one quart of barrel salt; mix well together, and give to one hundred sheep, once a week for five or six weeks, when ewes are not with lamb. It will rid them of all ticks. Of the stereotyped remedies, tobacco as a dip is usually effective when properly applied. I is highly recommended by Prof. Law. "Tobacco 16 lbs., oil of tar three pints; soda ash, twenty pounds; soft soap, four pounds; water, fifty gallons. Boil the tobacco in the water and dissolve the other agents in a few gallons of boiling water, then add water to make fifty gallons, retaining a temperature of about 70 deg. Fah. This will suffice for fifty sheep. Each sheep is kept in the bath three minutes, two men meanwhile working the liquid into all parts of the skin. When taken out the animal is laid on a sloping drain and the liquid squeezed out of the wool and allowed to flow back into the bath. A second or even a third bath may be necessary in inveterate cases," The dipping tub should be five feet long, three feet deep, and two and a half feet wide, with a lid having a draining rack upon the inside, and when opened should have sufficient slope to allow the dip to run back in the tub. "Black leaf sheep dip" we have had no experience with.

### Foul in the Foot of Sheep.

FENTON, May 4, 1880.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have some fine wool sheep that are Isme Two of them were taken just before they lambed; thought it was caused by their being heavy with lamb, but found they were lame in their feet; they were materated and smelt bad. Their hoofs were spongy, and the frog was mealy. Thought it was rot and used the following: Butter of nony, blue vitriol and muriatic acid. Never have had any experience with foot-rot and don't know as that is what ails them. If you can tell me what alis them I would be much obliged. Would say they have had the best of care, and are extra sheep.
hate to have them get the foot-rot.

Answer .- The trouble with your sheep appears to be foul in the foot, usually brought on by wet and filthy yards, or originating on moist marshy grounds, often causing painful lameness. It occurs more frequently in the spring and fall of the year. Usually in such cases there is no serious structural disorganes taken off two-year-old ewes by the drachms sulphate of zinc; disolve the zinc in

the water, then add the glycerine; mix well for use. Wet small pieces of cotton with the liquid, and put in the cleft of the foot, repeat the application for several days. Keep the animals in a dry clean pen. If their bowels are constipated small doses of sul-

#### Sweenie in a Horse.

HOWELL, May 7, 1890.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Will you please give me through the FAR-WER the best treatment for a recent sweenle of horse's shoulder, probably caused by too large a collar. The soreness has mostly passed off, but the muscles of the shoulder are shrunken. It is this I wish to remedy

Answer. - Sweenie is not a disease but the effect of chronic ailment in some remote part Deterinary Department of the limb, causing muscular contraction of the antes and postes and postes spinatus nuscles, which fill up the spaces on either side formed by a ridge of bone projecting from the body of the scapula, known as the spine of the scapula; hence the deficiency is \$14 and \$13.50; one at \$15.50, \$12.50 and \$11. readily observed. The causes of sweenie are numerous and often remote from the affected part, either of bone, muscle, tendon, etc., in the front limbs. The insertion of setons in the sweenied shoulder, on either side of the bony ridge, will sometimes fill out the shrunken muscles. Our experience is that manipulation with the hands, and rubbing with coarse cloths, pinching up the skin with the fingers, continued daily, is more effective and permanent than medi-

#### To Many Doctors.

ALBION, Mich., May 10th, 1890. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I have a six year old horse that spraine his knee joint last winter. It left an en argement on the outside just above the joint. Some call it a puff. It is about as large as arge sized hen's egg, and is as soft as if there was matter in it, or fluid of some kind. I would like to have it removed if it can be done without injury to the horse. I have had a number of veterinaries examine it. One says the way to remove it would be to fire it; another says to fire it will make a running sore. No. 2 says to remove it to ase a needle and draw the fluid and then use a compressor. No. 3 says to remove the enlargement, lance it and then wash it out with copperas and rainwater. Some say to lance it will make a running sore. It don't seem to make him lame; we use him most every day. What I want is to remove the blemish without injury to the horse. I should like some information in the FARMER n next week's issue.

Answer -In consideration of the conflicting opinions of at least four veterinary surgeons who have had personal advantage in having the animal before them for examination, and so widely at variance in their diagnosis, it would be presumption on our part, in the absence of the animal for examination, to venture an opinion, much less to advise treatment. If any one of the examining Vets. will write to us in detail, we will be most happy to consult with him in reference to the treatment of the animal. As it now stands we are like a ship at sea without a rudder.

#### To Subscribers.

Owners of live stock, seeking advice in this column for their sick or lame animals, should not forget to attach their signature, that we may recognize them as subscribers. None other are entitled to the privilege given to subscribers. We received two such letters in one mail last week, the writers of which will understand why they are not answered. - Vet. Ed.

### Commercial.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, May 17, 1890. FLOUR .- Market quiet : the only change is a de-

line of 5c in Minnesota bakers' brands. Quotaions on car lots are as follows:

Michigan roller process 4 40	604
Michigan patents 4 90	@5
Minnesota, bakers 4 10	@4 :
Minnesota, patents 5 30	@5
Rye 3 15	23
Low grades 2 90	<b>@</b> 3
WHEAT The market on spot wheat is	abou
where it was a week ago, with a stronger	
Futures, however, have declined. Other	ma

kets vesterday-Chicago, New York and St Louis were active and higher. Quotations in this narket closed as follows: No. 1 white, 960 No. 2 white, 90c; No. 3 white, 80c; No. 2 red, 96c No. 3 red, 90c. Closing prices on futures were as follows: No. 2 red. June, 95c: July 93%c: Au-

CORN.—Higher than a week ago. Quotation are as follows: No. 2, 86c; No. 3, 35c; No. 4, 34c No. 2 yellow, 36%c; No. 3 yellow, 35%c. OATS .- Weak. No. 2 white, 31c; light mixed 0c; No. 2 mixed, 28%c.

BARLEY .- Market stronger. Selling at a range f 75c@\$1 15 per cental for fair to choice samples. Receipts the past week, 12,523 bu.; ship

nents, nothing. CLOVER SEED .- Prime spot, \$3 40 per bu. No spot quoted at \$3 00@3 15 per bu. RYE .- Quoted at 52c per bu. for No.

TIMOTHY SEED .- Job lots in bags quoted \$1 40 21 45 per bu. FEED.-Winter bran quoted at \$12 50@13 25 iddlings, \$13 50 215 per ton.

BUTTER.-Slightly lower; fresh dairy, 132 creamery quiet; quoted at 16018c # b. CHEESE .- Declined. Michigan full creams

neld at 9%@10%c \$ D., and New York at 10 EGGS.-Market firm at 12@12%c per dozen Receipts of fresh are moderate.

HONEY.—Quoted at 10@13c for comb. , 7@9c. Market dull. HAY .- Timothy in car lots, \$8 000010 00; in nixed, \$5@8; straw, in car lots, \$5 per ton. Mar ket steady

BEANS .- Quoted at \$1 80@1 82 per bu. for city hand-picked stocks. Unpicked sell at \$1 20@1 50 @1 40 per bu. These prices are for car lots. SALT .- Michigan, 70c per bbl. in car lots, or 75c in 10-bbl. lots; dairy, \$1 80@2 10 per bbl.:

Ashton quarter sacks, 72c.

HIDES.—Green city, 31/2c \$ \$ \$., country, 4c. cured, No. 1, 4%@5c; No. 2, 3%c; calf, No. 1, 4@ 4%c; No. 2, 3%c; veal kip, No. 1, 3c; runners and No. 2, 24@3c; sheepskins, 75c@\$1 75 as to

BEESWAX .- Quoted at 25@30c 18 1b. POTATOES.—Market quiet; now selling at 40@ 45c 39 bu. for car-lots, and in small lots 48@58c B bu. New Southern, \$6 per bbl.; Bermuda,

DRIED FRUIT .- Higher; quoted at 607c for ommon, and 10@12c % b. for evaporated; eaches, 14@15c; apricots, 17c. APPLES.-Market poorly supplied. Quoted a

\$4 50@5 50 for good to choice. ONIONS .- In foreign Bermuda are offered at 70@2 75 per crate. New Southern, \$2 25 \$2 bu. CABBAGE. -Old are out of market. New Southern held at \$4 50@5 50 for 2-bbl. crate and firm.

POULTRY .- Live: Fowls and chicks, 92 10c ? b.; ducks, 9@10c; turkeys, 10c; pigeons, 25c per pair. Spring chickens, 40@75c per pair. Market

DRESSED VEAL Quoted at 3@6c % D. b.

PROVISIONS.—Market shows little change Mess pork is 25c per bbl. lower, and tallow ha declined %c per lb. Quotations are as follows

Mess, new.
Family.
Short clear.
Lard in tierces, \$\mathbb{D}\$ b.
Lard in teges, \$\mathbb{D}\$ b.
Lard in teges, \$\mathbb{D}\$ b.
Pure lard, in tierces.
Hams, \$\mathbb{D}\$ b.
Shoulders, \$\mathbb{D}\$ b.
Choice bacon, \$\mathbb{D}\$ b.
Extra mess beef, new \$\mathbb{D}\$ bbl.
Plate beef.
Dried beef hams.
Tallow, \$\mathbb{D}\$ b. HAY .- The following is a record of the sales

t the Michigan Avenue scales for the week up o Friday noon, with price per ton:

Monday—25 loads: Seven at 13; four at \$14: three at \$13 50, \$12 and \$11; two at \$12 50; one at \$15, \$14 50 and \$11 50. Tuesday—11 loads: Three at \$14; two at \$13 and \$11; one at \$15, \$13 50, \$12 50 and \$12. Wednesday—19 loads: Seven at \$13; five at Wednesday-19 loads: Seven at \$13; five at \$15, two at \$15 50 and \$13 50; one at \$14, \$12 and \$10. Thursday—18 loads: Six at \$15; four at \$13 two at \$13 50 and \$10; one at \$14 50, \$14, \$12 50

#### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

King's Yards. CATTLE.

The market opened up at these yards with 53 nead of cattle on sale. The demand was fairly active for all classes of butchers' stock and they sold up to strong last week's prices. Stocker and feeders were active at an advance of 25 cents per hundred over last week's prices There has been a falling off in the receipts of calves and prices have advanced 50 cents per hundred, the range now being \$2 50@4 50 per hundred, the bulk selling at \$3 50@3 75. Shook sold McGee a mixed lot of 10 head of good butchers' stock av 863 lbs at \$3 25.

Simunous sold Fileschman a mixed lot of 7 head of good butchers' stock av 745 lbs at \$3 25, and 6 fair ones av 700 lbs at \$3.

McHugh sold Fileschman 4 good cows av 1,020 lbs at \$3.

os at \$3. Page sold McGee 6 stockers av 713 lbs at \$3; 2 v 525 lbs at \$2 50 and 4 fair cows av 1,057 lbs at Holmes sold Sullivan 4 choice butchers' steer

av 1,080 lbs at \$4 25 and 12 stockers av 720 lbs at \$3 15. C Roe sold Burt Spencer 9 feeders av 945 lb at \$3 50. Nott sold Burt Spencer 4 feeders av 820 lbs a

Nott sold Burt Spencer 4 feeders av 820 lbs at \$3 50.

C Roe sold Marshick 3 good heifers av 816 lbs at \$3 75.

Edgar sold Sullivan 12 good butchers' steers av 1,005 lbs at \$4.

Page sold Loosemore 9 choice butchers' steers av 1,014 lbs at \$4 20.

C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock av 896 lbs at \$3.

Robb sold Sullivan 4 choice butchers' steers av 1,105 lbs at \$4 25 and 4 stockers av 695 lbs at \$2.

Kelly sold J Wreford 3 fair butchers' steers av 920 lbs at 83 40 and a mixed lot of 9 head of coarse butchers' stock to McGee av 788 lbs at

Roe sold Sullivan 2 good butchers' steers av Co lbs at \$3.75. Purdy sold McGee a mixed lot of 26 head of Furdy sold MeGee a mixed lot of 26 head of lood butchers stock av 821bs at \$3 30.

Robb so d Maxa a mixed lot of 4 head of fair butchers' stock av 945 lbs at \$3 10.

C Roe sold Stucker a mixed lot of 10 head of coarse butchers' stock av 438 lbs at \$2 50.

Johnson sold Reagan a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock av 774 lbs at \$2.75. Clement sold Marx a mixed lot of 5 head of coarse butchers' stock av 988 lbs at \$2 50. Church sold Burt Spencer 14 stockers av 78 bs at \$3 20 and a mixed lot of 11 head of good hers' stock to Kamman av 848 lbs at \$3 30. thers' slock to Kamman av 848 lbs at \$3 30. the at \$3 50

hers show the steers at the said Billkofski 5 fair butchers' steers at the said McGee a mixed lot of 31 head of butchers' stock av av 632 lbs at \$2.90. eardsley sold Kamman a mixed lot of 6 head thin butchers' stock av 505 lbs at \$2.75. teason sold Grant a mixed lot of 10 head of a butchers' stock av 778 lbs at \$2.75. sullivan sold Knoch 4 choice butchers' steers 1,035 lbs at \$4.25 and 2 to Billkofski av 1,025 at the same price. bs at the same price. C Roe sold Kamman a mixed lot of 5 head of coarse butchers' stock av 906 lbs at \$2 30.

Estep sold Sullivan 5 stockers av 768 lbs at \$2 60.

2 60.

Gleason sold McGee 4 stockers av 770 lbs at \$3.

Holmes sold Monahan a mixed lot of 10 head
f fair butchers' stock av 758 lbs at \$2.80.

Law sold McGee 3 good butchers' steers av 997 Estep sold Farnam 5 good cows av 1,108 lbs at \$3.

The offerings of sheep numbered 515 head There were only 210 on sale. These were clipped and part lambs and brought good prices for the quality

Dennis sold Fitzpatrick 140 av 66 lbs at \$4 50. Houghton sold Fitzpatrick 70 av 66 lbs at \$4 75.

The offerings of hogs numbered 881 head The demand for hogs was active, and although there has been quite a decline in hogs at Chicago and Buffalo during the week, the drop here did ot amount to over 5 cents per hundred.

Dennis sold R.S Webb 33 av 159 lbs at \$4 20. Church sold R.S Webb 33 av 159 lbs at \$4 20. Church sold R.S Webb 33 av 159 lbs at \$4 20. Church sold R.S Webb 9 av 155 lbs at \$4 20. Bstep sold Farnam 13 av 171 lbs at \$4 10. McHugh sold Webb Bros 38 av 158 lbs at \$4 20. Holmes sold R.S Webb 12 av 155 lbs at \$4 20. McGugh sold Webb Bros 63 av 161 lbs at \$4 25. McHugh sold Webb Bros 63 av 161 lbs at \$4 25. Reason sold R.S Webb 42 av 151 lbs at \$4 25. Reason sold R.S Webb 42 av 151 lbs at \$4 25. Gleason sold R.S Webb 47 av 172 lbs at \$4 25. Gleason sold R.S Webb 67 av 188 lbs at \$4 25. C Roe sold R.S Webb 67 av 188 lbs at \$4 25. C Roe sold R.S Webb 67 av 188 lbs at \$4 25. C Roe sold R.S Webb 19 av 233 lbs at \$4 25. C Roe sold R.S Webb 19 av 233 lbs at \$4 25. Johnson sold R.S Webb 22 av 157 lbs at \$4 10. Shook sold R.S Webb 43 av 173 lbs at \$4 20. Johnson sold R.S Webb 43 av 173 lbs at \$4 25. Shook sold R.S Webb 43 av 173 lbs at \$4 25. Shook sold R.S Webb 43 av 173 lbs at \$4 25. Shook sold R.S Webb 47 av 166 lbs at \$4 25. Baker sold Webb Bros 7 av 192 lbs at \$4 25. Lewis sold Webb Bros 7 av 192 lbs at \$4 25. Lewis sold Webb Bros 9 av 200 lbs at \$4 25.

### At the Michigan Central Yards.

The supply of cattle at these yards was not nough to meet the demand, and among the receipts were some that were about as rough as any that have been marketed this season. They sold down as low as \$2.25 per hundred and it was a good price for them. The better grades sold up to last week's prices and the market closed firm. The following were the closing

QUOTATIONS: Fancy steers weighing 1,500 to 1,650 lbs. 4 5024 75 Fancy steers weighing 1,500 to 1,650 Veal calves.

Smole sold Brobks o stockers

\$2.75.
McQuillan sold Burt Spencer 4 fair butchers'
steers av 960 lbs at \$3.65; 6 feeders av 813 lbs at
\$3.30 and 8 stockers av 785 lbs at \$2.5.
C Roe sold John Robinson 6 good butchers'
steers av 1,635 lbs at \$4 and a a mixed lot of 3
head of coarse butchers' stock av 880 lbs at
\$4.50. Merritt sold Reagan a mixed lot of 5 head of

coarse butchers' stock av 992 lbs at \$2 25.

Campbell sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 14 head of good butchers' stock av 871 lbs at C Roe sold Marx a mixed lot of 14 head of good butchers' stock av 990 lbs at \$3 25. good butchers' stock av 990 lbs at \$3 25. Haywood sold McGee 32 stockers av 578 lbs at

\$2.70.

Merritt sold Sullivan 11 good butchers' steers av 1.160 lbs at \$3.90.

C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 14 head of good butchers' stock av 830 lbs at \$3.55; 7 coarse ones av 757 lbs at \$2.25 and 4 good cows av 1.117 lbs at \$3.

Perrin sold Sullivan 6 good butchers' steers av 1.100 lbs at \$3.75. av 1,100 los at \$3.75.

C Roe sold Burt Spencer 7 good shipping steers av 1,235 lbs at \$4 and 2 feeders av 870 lbs at \$3.25.

There were only two lots of sheep on sale not enough to establish prices. The run of sheep for the week has been the smallest known Lister sold Fitzpatrick 89 clipped av 76 lbs at Casey sold Fitzpatrick 89 lambs, clipped, av 72

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grain will come from the NEW PORT HURON in better marketable condition. Our mill SCREENS the grain !! Examine your grain; no matter how nice a job you have done you will find straw joints, at least, unless the work is done by a NEW PORT HURON, and it threshes fast as any.

#### UPTON MANUFACTURING CO., Port Huron, Mich. P. O., Upton Works, Miles West St. Clair Co., Mich.

in the market buying. Sales were made at a ecline of 10 cents from the rates paid last week. Parsons sold Webb Bros 87 av 189 lbs at \$4 20

Ackley sold Webb Bros 9 av 157 lbs at \$4 15. Gleason sold Webb Bros 69 av 179 lbs at \$4 15. McClaughry sold Webb Bros 9 av 167 lbs at Casey sold Webb Bros 27 av 185 lbs at \$4 20. Campbell sold Webb Bros 12 av 185 108 at \$4 20.

Campbell sold Webb Bros 82 av 199 lbs at \$4 20.

Boland sold Webb Bros 83 av 202 lbs at \$4 15.

Bolton sold Webb Bros 47 av 175 lbs at \$4 15.

C Roe sold Webb Bross 32 av 174 lbs at \$4 20.

and 32 av 131 lbs at \$4 20.

CATTLE .- Receipts 69,325 against 62,253 last week. Shipments 21,545. The receipts of cattle on Monday numbered 15,694 head. The market opened up slow and the feeling was weak. In some cases sales showed a slight decline but the general market was without quotable change. No real choice beeves were offered. Two loads averaging 1,384@1,416 lbs sold as high as \$4 75. The next highest was \$4 6714. Some old-fashioned 1,569 lb steers sold at \$4 60. Most of the beef cattle sold at \$4 10 24 50, averaging 1,040@1,400 lbs. Very few steers sold below \$4. Texas cattle sold at \$3 15@3 25. One lot of 338 grassers" averaging 993 lbs sold at \$3 15. Native cows sold largely at \$2 50@3 20. Stock cattle sold at \$2 75@3 65. Prices were 15@20 ents higher on Tuesday, but declined 10@15 cents on Wednesday with heavy receipts. The narket was fairly active on Thursday and rices were steady. On Friday the market was steady and closed firm at the following

QUOTATIONS:	
ra beeves 85	40@5 55
ice to fancy, 1,400@1,600 lbs 4	8 @5 30
amon steers, 3	
cy cows and heifers 3	40@3 85
r to choice cows, 850@1,000 lbs 2	
r to choice bulls, 900@1, 00 lbs 2	50@4 25
kers and feeders 2	40@4 10
as steers 2	65@4 50
ogsReceipts 112,215, against 103	

week. Shipments 26,169. The receipts of hogs on Monday numbered 25,372 head. The demand was a little slow, and while heavy and mixed grades sold at former prices, light grades were 5 cents lower. Heavy and mixed sold at 24,657.4 20, and light at \$4,42. The market obened strong on Tuesday and closed 10 cents higher, but the advance was lost on Wednesday, the receipts being about 26,000. The demand was fairly active on Thursday, and as the receipts were lighter prices were firmer. On Friday the demand was active and prices 5 cents bisher.

## CATTLE .- Receipts 17.360, against 15.475 the

previous week. There were 110 car loads of cattle on sale Monday. The market was fairly active for medium grades and butchers' stock but export steers were dull. For everythin outside of export grades prices were 10@15 ents higher than on the previous Mondey The best steers on sale taken for export brough \$4 902 5 05, while good shippers' steers of 1,250 o 1,400 lbs sold at \$4 45@4 80. Good 1,100 to 1,200 bs steers, \$4 15@4 45, and good butchers' lots. ows and choice lots of cows and heifers rought \$1 25@3 90. Stockers and feeders ranged from \$3 20@3 85 for good to choice. The receipts were very light throushout the week and the market closed on Friday at the following

QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,500 to 1,600 lbs...

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,400 to lood Beeves—Well-1,500 lbs.
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers
weighing 1,300 to 1,400.
Medium Grades—Steers in fine flesh,
weighing 1,100 to 1,300.
Light Butchers—Steers averaging
1,000 to 1,100 lbs., of fair to good quality..... Butchers' Stock-Inferior to

mon steers and heifers, for city slaughter, weighing 900 to 1,000l bs. Michigan stock cattle, common o 3 00@3 85 2 40@3 40



BINGHAMTON, N. Y. What? Why on Scales "He Pays the Freight.

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